

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 173.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

## WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

On Thursday Evening next (to-morrow), March 8th, 1849, JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, Esq., will deliver the Second of a Course of Four Lectures on PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND, and will continue the same on each succeeding Thursday until completed. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission to Lectures:—Members Free, on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their friends at Sixpence each. Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.

Detailed Lecture Programmes may be had on application to the Secretary.

P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, February 28th, 1849.

## NEW BAPTIST CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, March 11th, at the commodious LECTURE HALL, 107, Upper-street, MR. EDWARD MIALL

will deliver the First of a Course of Six Lectures on "THE EVIDENCES OF THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY." Subject:—THE GENUINENESS AND AUTHENTICITY OF THE INSPIRED WRITINGS.

Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

The Annual Tea Meeting of the Friends of the Sunday-school will be held on Wednesday, the 11th, at half-past 5 o'clock, when the Rev. SAMUEL GREEN will preside.

## LADIES' INSTITUTE, HACKNEY.

THE attention of PARENTS is invited to this Establishment, which, by offering at a moderate expense the means for pursuing an extended course of study, is designed to give a solid and practical tone to Female Education.

The Classes are conducted by several Professors of eminence, on nearly the same plan and terms as in Queen's College, and are open to Ladies of any age.

Young Ladies resident at the Institute are under watchful and affectionate superintendence, and have every facility for study, with careful moral and religious culture.

Reference is kindly permitted to the following Gentlemen in the neighbourhood:—

Rev. Dr. BURDER, Hackney;  
Rev. Dr. MANUEL, Laura place, Clapton;  
Rev. A. WELLS, Upper Clapton;  
EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Upper Clapton; also, to  
Rev. E. PROUT, Mission-house, Finsbury.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mrs. STALLYBRASS, Ladies' Institute, Mare-street, Hackney.

## ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION. HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. EPPS will deliver the SECOND of the COURSE of SIX LECTURES on the above Subject at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, March 8th, at 8 p.m.

Tickets to the Course, Three Shillings.—Single Lecture, One Shilling.

Tickets can be obtained of Mr. JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; of Mr. VARTY, Bookseller, York-house, 31, Strand; and at Exeter Hall on the nights of Lecture, of Mr. SURNAM, 9, Exeter Hall.

## EDUCATION.

### EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. BRITTON-HILL, SURREY.

MR. W. K. ROWE, who, for more than ten years, has been the master of the Britton-hill British School, purposes commencing the above establishment, for a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils, the first week in April.

The neighbourhood is very delightful, and the premises are pleasantly situated, with extensive garden-grounds, open to a Southern aspect.

Every care will be taken to promote the comfort and happiness of the pupils, both in domestic arrangements and recreation.

Moral and religious training will be an object of constant solicitude, upon the broad principles of the revealed will of God, entirely free from everything sectarian.

The course of secular instruction:—Language, Grammar, and Composition, Mathematics, History, ancient and modern, Geography, physical and political, with the use of the Globes, Drawing, Writing, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, Natural Sciences, comprising Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Botany, Geology, human and vegetable, Physiology, Natural Phenomena, &c.

The effort will constantly be made to teach things, rather than words—to lead, by successive steps, from the simple to the more complex, on the principle of that great educator Pestalozzi, to develop the entire child, seeking to render the pupils intelligent, useful, and happy in life—and in some humble measure the means of leading them to a higher and better life.

The Scriptures will be daily read, and the children aided to understand the sense by the interrogation of every lesson; and in their study of the same, be made acquainted with its Geography and Natural History; Oriental Manners and Customs; Laws and Polity of the Jewish Nation; History of the Hebrew Commonwealth; Evidences of Christianity: Fulfilled Prophecy; and whatever may conduce to an intelligent acquaintance with the word of God. But above all, seeking to convince the mind of the claim of God to every human heart, and the consecration of every soul to his service, will be a subject of watchful interest and ardent desire.

For prospectuses and any further particulars, apply at the establishment.

3, Streatham-place, Brixton-hill.

## WATFORD.

A Very neat, well-furnished, semi-detached VILLA, to be LET for four or six months, containing dining and drawing-rooms, four bed-rooms, two kitchens, underground cellar, good garden, &c. Within two minutes' walk of the railroad station.

Enquire of Mr. BAUTON, Newton Villa, Watford; or of the Rev. Dr. MURCH, Stepney College, London.

## ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

MR. TRELAWNY, M.P. for Tavistock, having given notice of motion in the House of Commons for Tuesday, the 13th inst., for the abolition of Church-rates, the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the country are urgently requested immediately to communicate with their Parliamentary representatives, and request their attending and voting for Mr. Trelawny's motion. Communications may be addressed to the Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London.

March 2, 1849.

## PSALMODY.

THE REV. J. J. WAITE'S FIRST ILLUSTRATIVE LECTURE with CONGREGATIONAL EXERCISES in PSALMODY, will be delivered at SPA-FIELDS CHAPEL, next Monday Evening, March 13th; and will be repeated at TREVOR CHAPEL, on the following Tuesday Evening; CRAVEN CHAPEL, on the following Wednesday Evening; YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, on the following Thursday Evening; and at BISHOPSGATE CHAPEL, on the following Friday Evening.

The Single-Voice Part of the NEW HALLELUJAH, handsomely bound in cloth, together with a few Memoranda, containing instructions, may be obtained for

ONE SHILLING,

which will admit, at any one Chapel, to the whole course of Six Lectures and Exercises.

The New Hallelujah will be useful for Domestic and Public Worship, after being used in the Classes, and is bound in cloth purposely for that object.

The books may be had of the following:—

SPA-FIELDS DISTRICT.  
Mr. Starling, Bookseller, Upper-street, Islington.  
Mr. Foster, Exmouth-street.

BROMPTON DISTRICT.  
Mr. Porter, 43, Sloane-street.  
Mr. Murray, 179, Sloane-street.  
Mr. Trotman, 2, Newland-terrace, Kensington.  
Mr. Fernandez, 75, York-street, Westminster.

YORK-ROAD DISTRICT.  
Messrs. Miller and Field, 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

CRAVEN DISTRICT.  
Mrs. Kelly, 2, Vigo-street.  
Mr. Smith, 20, Brewer-street.  
BISHOPSGATE DISTRICT.  
Mr. Teede, 85, Bishopsgate-street Without.  
Also of Mr. Snow, 35, Paternoster-row; and in the Vestries of the Chapels.

The Lectures will commence at Seven, and close at Nine o'clock.

BLACKMAN-STREET, BOROUGH.  
FIRST-RATE COMMERCIAL LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, OCCUPYING A MOST COMMANDING FRONTAGE, TO GROCERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. PETER BROAD will SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, March 14, at 12, by order of the Executors of Mr. George Dent, deceased, all that spacious and exceedingly well-built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, being No. 55, Blackman-street, corner of Borough-road, comprising 10 excellent rooms, extensive shop, warehouses, and yard, with back entrance; held from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, for an unexpired term of 53 years from Christmas-day last, at the trifling ground-rent of £35 per annum.

The premises may be viewed. Particulars and conditions of T. H. Baykett, Esq., 9, Chancery-lane; at Garraway's; or at the Auctioneer's Office, 29, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

## AGENCY IN TEAS, COFFEES, &c.

MESSRS. BROOM and CO., Wholesale Tea and Coffee Dealers, 11, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, London, are willing to EXTEND their AGENCIES to persons who, possessing but limited capital, may be desirous to accept the same. Their Teas and Coffees, celebrated for 30 years past, are packed in lead to ensure the retention of their flavour, and are of sizes to suit all purchasers, down to two ounces, with the weight and price attached.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles best suited to make a good set of bedding, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.

## DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphureous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and malic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form galates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat, is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroligneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphureous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroligneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroligneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible

chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphureous vapours of the coke mixing with the coffee are entirely avoided. The silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the aperture being closable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, odour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way.

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and wholesome form.

"ARTHUR AIKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1848."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

|  | Per lb.     |
|--|-------------|
|  | s. d. s. d. |
| Common Coffee.....                         | 0 9 to 0 11 |
| Ceylon.....Good quality.....               | 1 0 to 1 2  |
| Fine Plantation.....                       | 1 4 to 1 6  |
| Berbiçe ....Fine to finest.....            | 0 10 to 1 4 |
| Jamaica ....Good to fine.....              | 0 11 to 1 4 |
| Very fine to finest.....                   | 1 6 to 1 10 |
| Costa Rica...A strong and good Coffee..... | 1 2 to 1 6  |
| Mocha.....Choice old to finest aged.....   | 1 5 to 1 10 |

## SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Common Coffee.....                  | 0 10 |
| Very good and strong.....           | 1 2  |
| Very strong and full flavoured..... | 1 4  |
| Rich and fine flavoured Coffee..... | 1 6  |
| Particularly choice Coffee.....     | 1 8  |

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

|   | s. d. |
|---|-------|
| Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....  | 2 6   |
| Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....   | 3 0   |
| Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....   | 3 6   |
| Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle..... | 4     |

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.



FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

**THE** extensive celebrity of **JOSEPH LOADER'S** Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir; is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

|   | £ s. d. | £ s. d.      |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..  | 0 15 0  | ea. to 1 2 0 |
| Sets of eight mahogany ditto .....  | 4 4 0   | .. 4 10 0    |
| Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar .....  | 4 16 0  | .. 5 10 0    |
| Gondola easy chairs (in leather) .....  | 1 8 0   | .. 1 16 0    |
| Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....   | 1 1 0   | .. 1 8 0     |
| Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....   | 2 0 0   | .. 3 5 0     |
| Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....                   | 3 4 0   | .. 3 10 0    |
| Couches, with loose squabs, all hair ....   | 2 15 0  | .. 3 15 0    |
| Mahogany loo tables, French polished..  | 2 11 0  | .. 2 14 0    |
| Rosewood ditto, on pillars .....  | 3 10 0  | .. 4 8 0     |
| Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved .....                                      | 3 5 0   | .. 3 10 0    |
| 4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished..... | 4 12 0  | .. 5 15 0    |
| Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....                                       | 3 12 6  | .. 5 5       |
| Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished                                     | 4 0 0   | .. 4 15 0    |
| Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..                                    | 6 6     | .. 7 15 6    |
| 3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops .....   | 2 12 6  | .. 3 12 6    |
| Dressing tables, en suite .....   | 2 5 0   | .. 2 11 0    |
| Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres .....  | 8 10 0  | .. 15 0 0    |
| 3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers .....   | 2 5 0   | .. 2 15 0    |
| Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats   | 0 3 0   | .. 5 0       |
| Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in. ....  | 2 1 0   | .. 17 0      |
| Alva or Wood Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. ....   | 0 16 6  | .. 17 6      |

\* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

**JOSEPH LOADER'S** Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

THE NICOLL, REGENT-STREET AND CORNHILL.

**THE NICOLL.**—This is the trade mark and distinctive title given to a Patented Paletot, or Outer Coat, which, though used as a warm winter covering, can at the same time be converted into a light Walking Paletot, by simply detaching a wadded interlining, and which can be again as easily attached at the pleasure of the wearer, who in both cases will maintain an unaltered and most gentlemanly appearance.

The material corresponds in durability and excellence with that of the celebrated Registered Paletot (6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) of Llama cloth. The Patentees of the Nicoll being the Proprietors and sole originators of both garments, the same moderate prices existing in each, and they continue to be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion, the Court, the Pulpit, and the Bar.

**RAILWAY TRAVELLERS** will perceive great convenience in its Pocket Protector, which effectually preserves from loss the railway ticket, loose cash, &c., besides a peculiar comfort for night travelling, which must be seen and worn to be appreciated. There are Agents for the sale of the above patented articles of dress in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, keeping an assortment ready for inspection. But any gentleman residing where there is no agent can promptly receive the Nicoll, &c., by enclosing (accompanied by a money order) the number of inches, or two pieces of string, describing his measurement around the chest and waist, to H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

**T. PARKINS** (from Messrs. H. J. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the **PALETOT**, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £3 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats... £3 7 6 } Made from Saxony West of Do. Frook do., lined } England Cloth, patent finish, with silk..... 2 15 0 } and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the **OXONIAN**, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

**SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS**, Twenty-five Shillings, and **FANCY TROUSERS** and **WAIST-COATS** in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "**PALETOT EMPORIUM**" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

**COCOA** is a nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by **JAMES EPPS**, homoeopathic chemist, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

**S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES**

**S.**—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—**S. S. BENSON** begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

LAURENCE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

**COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE**, 30, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER (late SMITH'S). The above House is within five minutes' walk of the London and Birmingham and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Station. The House has been thoroughly refitted and beautified, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Commercial Gentlemen and Families who may honour us with their patronage. Excellent Private Sitting Rooms, and every attention paid to the comfort and cleanliness of the Bed Rooms.

MOORING STATIONERY GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

**BLACK Bordered Satin Note**, large size, for general use, 4d. per quire, 5 quires for 1s. 6d.; Best Thick Satin Note, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s.; Queen's size ditto, 4d., 5 quires for 1s. 6d.—Best Bordered Cream Laid Note, 8d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s. 6d.; Queen's size ditto, 6d. per quire, 5 quires for 2s. Bordered Envelopes, adhesive, 1s. per 100; Cream Laid Adhesive, bordered both sides, 1s. 6d. per 100. Best Wax, 10 sticks for 1s., 3s. 6d. per lb. Country parcels over 20s. carriage paid. On orders above £5, a discount allowed. Orders accompanied with a remittance will have prompt attention. A General List of Prices gratis. **W. PARKINS'S** Mourning Stationery Warehouse, 25, Oxford-street, London. All kinds of Plain Stationery at wholesale prices.

PATENT DESSICATED COFFEE.

**JOHN RELFE**, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the **PATENT DESSICATING COMPANY** (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington, 'Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."  
"5, Old Burlington-street."  
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid."  
"I am, dear sir, yours truly,  
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty. Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dover, February 25th, 1848.  
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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 173.]

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### SETTING THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

LORD ASHLEY has come before the public once more—with a project which, as usual, does honour to his heart. This time he has ventured within strictly ecclesiastical precincts—and, however disinterested, and even wise, may be his purpose, he may expect a more envenomed opposition to his plans, than when he confined his labours to the outlying regions of philanthropy. His lordship asks Parliament for the appointment of a Commission "to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases, at the discretion of the commissioners, shall not exceed 4,000 souls." He promises, on his own part, and on the part of those acting with him, to make no demand for public money—a significant sign of the times—to impose no increase of local taxation—to allow of no interference with vested rights. His plan is, to arrange existing churches, old and new, chapels, chapelries, and everything of the kind, into distinct and separate parishes, so that every minister may be as independent as a bishop or rector. This plan, he proposes, shall take effect, in each case, only on the death of the present incumbent. The endowments required for the new parishes, at the rate of £300 a year for every clergyman, may be provided, he thinks, partly from the subdivision of those now existing, partly from the proceeds of the commission for the better management of Church lands—and, above all, by stimulating the munificence of the Church herself, which, he very truly remarks, has never yet been fully tested. "If the Church of England," he says, "after this opportunity has been afforded her of developing all her resources, and of calling all her energies into play, shall indeed be found wanting, and if her efforts to fulfil her high mission shall be unsuccessful, then it will be time to say, 'Cut her down—why cumbereth she the ground?'"

Lord Ashley's object was summarily described by himself, and adverted to by other members of Parliament who took part in the discussion on this subject in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, as simply intended to untie the hands of the Church, and enable her to employ her liberality up to the scale of her religious desires—and Mr. P. Wood went so far as to affirm that "the fault of the laity in not supporting the various Church institutions arose from the subject not being sufficiently brought before their minds, and not receiving a proper share of attention." A stronger condemnation of the Establishment principle—a higher testimony to the power of Voluntaryism—it would be difficult to discover. Again and again, we have argued that Episcopalian liberality has been, to a vast extent, damped and stifled by the connexion of that Church with the State, and that were she free—were all the restrictions with which a State provision for her clergy necessarily sur-

rounds her completely removed—were her members made to feel that upon their munificence it depended whether or not existing spiritual destitution should be supplied—the flames of zeal and liberality would burst forth, and astonish the most sanguine by their intensity and their power. We should like to know from Lord Ashley or Mr. Wood to what cause but to the habit of devolving individual responsibility upon the State, it is owing that what is now proposed was not long ago effected? What stood in the way of this "development of the Church's resources," which being interpreted means, the application of the voluntary principle within the boundaries of the National Church? What but the law? What does Lord Ashley profess to seek? That the law will allow of such changes as may invite and secure willing contributions. He believes they will be forthcoming when good cause is shown, and that nothing but legal obstacles seal up the fountains of religious beneficence. We believe so too. But can he then inform us what advantage is derived from putting such matters in subjection to the civil power? His speech on Thursday night, and that of Mr. P. Wood, the seconder of his motion, went throughout to the disparagement of a State provision and State management, in matters ecclesiastical. Neither of them meant this—both probably intended to do honour to the Establishment—and yet it might be shown that every disadvantage under which they complain that the Church of England groans in her efforts to remove spiritual destitution is directly traceable to her connexion with the State, and that every new facility which they claim on her behalf implies the superior efficiency of Christian willingness.

The mode in which this subject has been taken up is strikingly suggestive. Is it not strange that so important a movement has been left to a layman, and a private member, to originate? How comes it that the bishops have not stirred in this matter? that the authorized and ennobled representatives of the Church have not taken the initiative? Or, if they are too fully occupied with the oversight of their respective dioceses to think of such improvements, whence does it happen that the Government has so long allowed the evil to remain undisturbed? According to the theory of State establishments of religion, the proposal ought to have emanated from one or other of those two quarters. Lord Ashley is but an accident—and that his zeal has overleapt the barriers of his position, has been no result of the system. To that belonged the duty which he has stepped forth to perform. If his statement is correct, the machinery of the Church remains very much as it was fifty years ago, notwithstanding the vast increase in the population of certain localities. Well, whose fault is that? Why has the alleged evil been suffered by public authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, to remain so long untouched, that private zeal is compelled at last to propose what State-church rulers should long since have attempted? Here, again, we find a condemnation of the Establishment principle. If the State had not assumed to provide for the religious instruction of the people, and assigned the carrying out of that work to its own authorized servants, both of whom have neglected the task, such men as Lord Ashley—such women as Miss Burdett Coutts—and such Episcopalian dignitaries as the Prebendary of Westminster, referred to by Mr. Wood, would long since have grappled with the increasing ignorance and irreligion of our great cities. The legal status and responsibility of the Church have kept down, as much as possible, all individual concern for the spread of Christianity.

Again, Lord Ashley confesses that "such bad distribution of work and responsibility is not to be found in any other department of public business." True! but is not this the inevitable effect of legalized monopolies? "The National Church," as we remarked several years ago, "has come to be regarded as a huge bundle of vested rights—property takes precedence of purity, and fiscal laws throw into the shade the laws of faith." On no other principle can we rationally account for the wonderful disproportion now existing in the Estab-

lishment between want and supply. A re-distribution of clerical incomes would involve changes so numerous, so perplexing, and, in most cases, so foreign to the main purpose of the aristocracy, that it is not surprising if it has not been attempted. Government have consented, it is true, to the appointment of a commission of inquiry—but we dare predict that the difficulties in the way, so far, at least, as relates to the subdivision of existing endowments, will prevent legislative action in this matter, for many years to come.

The proposal of Lord Ashley, framed though it is to improve the machinery of a system we would fain destroy, does not stir our alarm. It comes too late. So far as it is allowed to take effect, it will serve but to give new illustrations of the vitality and trustworthiness of the voluntary principle. That it will draw tighter the bond of connexion between Church and State, we cannot imagine. Active Christianity in the Church will become, as it ever has done, in proportion to its activity and earnestness, impatient of the restrictions which law will throw or keep about it. Lord Ashley has been preceded in the path upon which he is now entering by Baptist Noel—and the Scottish disruption was the ultimate fruit of an effort by Chalmers and his associates for Church extension. We are glad to see men of reputation and influence setting about the task of making the Establishment answer its ostensible purpose, and thus putting its efficiency to the test. We have no wish to discourage them—nay, it would be bad policy in us to attempt it—for we have a confident conviction, that so soon as their sincerity crosses the path of aristocratic and State-church selfishness—so soon as the spiritual ends which they propose, come into collision with the worldly interests for which the Establishment is maintained—they will find themselves suddenly pulled up, and that with a jerk which will shake not a few of their prejudices out of them. If they are bent upon making the institution a religious one, it wants not the eye of a prophet to foresee the end. They will discover before long, what they do not now suspect, that as a creature of the State, it bears upon the face of it one thing, and carries in the heart of it another, and a very different one—that it not only does not, and cannot, intend what it professes, but that it intends with the whole bent of its being something else, which, if avowed, the bubble would burst—that were its means and appliances to compass the end they are nominally devised to reach, and to fail of producing the results which are stated to be no part of their design—that is, were they to succeed in promoting genuine religion, and to fail in providing revenues, and offering themselves as an engine of influence for the aristocracy, a National Church would be regarded by the Legislature as an useless thing. To this pass, however, the really good men of the Establishment will neither have the wit nor the power to bring it. They are allowed line enough for the present. But they have not proceeded far. The hook is in their jaws, and they know it not. Soon they will have reached the limit, not of their own religious promptings, but of the feigned acquiescence of the predominating worldly element in the Church. Then will come unpleasant reminiscences, painful checks, ineffectual struggles, solemn convictions, and, at last, severance of long-cherished ties. They cannot make a spiritual instrument of a political organization—and the more earnest their efforts to do this, the more certain they are of being thrown back into the arms of the truth they are now most anxious to shun. They are pioneers for us—Anti-state-churchmen will have to interpret their dreams, and console them in failure, by showing them "a more excellent way."

THE REV. J. SHORE.—The Rev. James Shore returned to his residence in Bridgetown last week, and preached in the Bridgetown Chapel on Sunday last. The chapel was crowded. On Monday Mr. Shore again left to attend some meetings in one of the Eastern countries. A day or two after Mr. Shore had again quitted Totnes, an officer was there with a process to apprehend him: the malignants were, however, again disappointed.—*Western Times*.



## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

IPSWICH.—CHURCH PATRONAGE DEFENDED.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held at the Temperance-hall, Ipswich, on Tuesday evening week, at which the Rev. D. Katterns and Mr. J. C. Williams, the Secretary, attended as a deputation. E. Grimwade, Esq., occupied the chair, and after some introductory remarks called upon Mr. LACEY to move the first resolution, which condemned State-churches as being unscriptural, unjust, and absurd. Rev. D. Katterns seconded the resolution in an argumentative speech, after which W. C. Fonnereau, Esq., rose to offer some remarks. He thought that the mode of selecting ministers under the present system was preferable to that of election by congregations. There were some four or five gentlemen in that town who had been elected by the people themselves; and there had not been one instance in which an evangelical minister had been elected. So far from the election being vested in persons who individually felt interested in religion, it was perfectly notorious that all the elections in the Church in that town had been carried simply by bribery and corruption [laughter], just the same as the municipal elections [renewed laughter]. So that if the principle which had been advocated that night was to be extended over all the parishes of England, and the elections placed in the hands of the congregations, it would only make a mass of bribery and corruption among the unconverted parties, who would overrule the truly religious people in the selection of ministers. He believed that the difference between the great body of Protestant Dissenters and the Church of England, was so trivial, that an alteration in the Liturgy and the relaxation of the laws which were offensive to the great body of Dissenters, would reconcile them to the Church of England. [Cries of "no, no," and laughter]. Nothing would give him such heart-felt pleasure as to see those men on a level in a Christian point of view with himself, and incorporated in a common Christian Church. Mr. Williams, in reply, said that the gentleman who had just sat down seemed to imagine that Dissenters objected to the State Church simply because it taught doctrines to which they had objections; and that if the formularies of the Church were modified, they would be ready to fraternize with the members of the Establishment; whereas they objected to the Church of England because it was a State-church. Let its doctrines be as sound and scriptural as they might, its forms of worship be similar to those of Dissenters themselves; let there be nothing in its institutions or services to which the most fastidious could take objection; they must yet be Dissenters so long as that Church was bound to the State, so long as it was legislated for by the irreligious Governments of the land [applause], and so long as it was supported not by the voluntary offerings of its members, but by money wrung from the whole community, a large portion of whom hated that Church, and some of them even religion itself. They looked forward to an equality; but it was only that of a fair field and no favour; the State patronizing and controlling no one of the religious denominations of the land, but each building its own edifices, supporting its own ministers, and maintaining its own institutions. That was what they meant by a separation of Church and State [applause]. Mr. Fonnereau also seemed to think that there was no other course open to them than to have their ministers chosen by some patron who had gone into the market to buy the right of presentation with so much hard cash, or to have them elected by the parish at large, by bribery or corruption. He had never heard a more damaging confession, than that in five parishes in one town the ministers were placed there by means of bribery and corruption. Was not that a scandal to any church? [hear, hear, and applause.] To what was this attributable? Simply to the fact, that the Church of England, instead of being, as its own articles declared it should be, a congregation of faithful men, included every member of the community who might have been brought to the parish font for baptism; but being supported, patronized, and legislated for by Government, it must expect to have irreligious men meddling with its affairs. They did not find Dissenting churches throwing open the election of their ministers to the whole parish; nor did they allow men living at John O'Groats, or Land's End, to choose for them—they chose for themselves. Mr. Williams then proceeded to speak upon the absurdity of a State Church, as well as its injurious political influence. The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously; after which the Rev. Messrs. Notcutt, Webb, and Lord, addressed the meeting, the last-named gentleman remarking, that the thorough Church-going people would not feel very grateful to their friend for his advocacy of the Established Church that evening [laughter]. [The Suffolk Chronicle, from which we have abridged the above report, has an article on Mr. Fonnereau's defence of Church patronage, under the title, "Save us from our Friends." After giving the chief points of the speech of that gentleman, who, though he now writes "Esquire" after his name, is, we understand, an ex-clergyman, and the patron of three livings, our contemporary says, "Now, in our opinion, there never was a stronger argument advanced against a State religion. Mr. Carvell Williams, one of the deputation, administered a rather severe, though good-tempered castigation, on the worthy champion, who forthwith disappeared without endeavouring to recover his gauntlet, adopting the maxim, 'He who

fight and runs away, may live to fight another day.' If the ministers of St. Mary at the Key, St. Nicholas, St. Mary Elms, St. Mary at the Tower, and St. Lawrence, have not more pluck than their evangelical knight-errant, they will continue to enjoy the fruit of their 'corruption' in silence; otherwise they will each immediately challenge him to single combat."]

COLCHESTER.—A meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held at the Lion-walk-room in this town, on Thursday last, when the Rev. D. Katterns and Mr. J. Carvell Williams were present as a deputation from London. J. Unwin, Esq., occupied the chair, and besides the deputation, the Rev. J. Cameron, D. Morris, Esq., and Mr. Havens, a barrister, addressed the meeting, which was a large and animated one. The Rev. T. W. Davids was prevented from attending by indisposition.

CHESTER.—In the chronicle of "wonders that never cease" there must be inserted the three which follow, as having occurred during this week:—1st, That in the ancient, aristocratical, and cathedral city of Chester, the British Anti-state-church Association should have held two meetings to explain and enforce its principles. 2nd, That these meetings should have been composed of from 600 to 700 persons, representing every shade of political sentiment, and every form of religious belief and worship. And 3rd, That this visit of the Association should have resulted in the establishment of a local committee of the Society under circumstances the most favourable and hopeful. To Mr. Kingsley (to receive whom as a deputation from the Association, the above meetings were called on Monday and Friday last, in the Assembly-room of the Albion Hotel), as the warmest gratitude is felt, so our best thanks must be awarded, for the entertaining and eloquent manner in which the subjects of his lectures were treated; and we doubt not but that the seeds of truth and liberty which he so numerously scattered will grow up and appear in the formation of characters who shall wave far and wide the standard of freedom from all State interference with religion, now so happily and vigorously upheld by the Association. Mr. McKean, an ardent and faithful friend of the Dissenting interests in this city, occupied the chair on both occasions, and was supported on the platform by the Rev. Messrs. R. Knill, W. Evans, and J. Stokoe; and E. Garrard, Esq. After the success which has attended the first visit of Mr. Kingsley to a city like Chester, the Association need despair of success in no place where their principles are intelligently advocated. Let every new conquest but form the basis of new attempts, and before many years have elapsed, we shall enter upon the enjoyment of that for which we now labour.—From a Correspondent.—Another correspondent has forwarded to us an account equally gratifying.

OSWESTRY.—A lecture, explanatory of the objects of the above society, and the proposed endowment of Popery in Ireland, was delivered at the British School-room in Oswestry, on Thursday evening last, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., to an overflowing auditory, who, throughout its delivery, frequently expressed their hearty concurrence in the sentiments enunciated by the talented and eloquent lecturer, by the most impassioned and enthusiastic plaudits. An announcement was also made by the Chairman, that it was intended to hold a weekly course of public readings in the same room, consisting of selections from the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel's recent "Essay on the Church and State."

WREXHAM.—On Tuesday, February 27th, a public meeting was held in the British School-room, in this town (the Town-hall being refused for such purposes), to receive John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. Charles Darby, Esq., of Brymbo, in the chair. Mr. Kingsley gave a very effective address on the "State Bondage of the Episcopal Church," and urged its separation from the State as the only means of its freedom; the Rev. John Pearce and Aaron Francis also briefly addressed the meeting. Resolutions were unanimously carried condemnatory of the union of the Church with the State, and of all Government interference in religion; and pledging the meeting to co-operation with the Anti-state-church Association. The meeting was well attended, and it is pleasing to find those who formerly looked coolly on the Association, now lending their sanction and aid.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Meetings are announced for this week at Wigan, Preston, Burnley, Lancaster, and Accrington, at which Mr. Kingsley, and Rev. B. Grant, are to be present; and next week, Mr. Kingsley, accompanied by the Rev. Charles Kirtland, of Sadden, visits Blackburn, Bolton, and Rochdale. To-morrow week, Mr. Burnet lectures at Nottingham, on the following subject:—"A State-church unscriptural and impolitic." This evening the meeting for Marylebone is to take place at the Marylebone Institution.

HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—On Monday evening, the usual church-meeting was held at Surrey Chapel, for the admission of candidates. On this occasion the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel was present, and witnessed the order observed on the admission of members. After the pastor (the Rev. J. Sherman) had delivered his charge to the candidates (upwards of thirty in number) and presented them with their cards of membership, the Rev. Baptist Noel addressed them in a very affectionate manner. In concluding, he made a solemn appeal to the consciences of those present who had not yet accepted the great salvation.—Christian Times.

## GORHAM versus THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

ARCHES' COURT.—TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

The argument in this case arose upon a petition presented to the court, by the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, D.D., vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, asking it to institute him in the vicarage of Bramford Speke, in the county of Devon, to which he had been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, as the lord bishop of the diocese had refused to do so, considering the rev. gentleman was not of sound doctrine; he denying the efficacy of baptism, and maintaining "that the infant was not regenerated and made the child of God by the sacrament at the font;" and, further, that the bishop had forfeited his right to examine him, it not having been done within twenty-eight days of the appointment, according to the 95th canon.

The question relative to the right of the bishop to examine a clerk after the expiration of twenty-eight days, was argued in the early part of Hilary Term. Dr. Addams and Dr. Robinson were heard for the Bishop of Exeter; and Drs. Bayford and Dean for the Rev. Mr. Gorham. On Saturday, the 17th Feb., Sir H. J. Fust gave an elaborate judgment upon the question, and which appeared in our journal. It was in favour of the bishop's right.

Immediately afterwards the second question—the unsoundness of the Rev. Mr. Gorham's doctrines, so as to justify the bishop in the course he had pursued, in refusing to institute the rev. gentleman in this living—came on for argument.

Dr. ADDAMS stated the bishop's case with great ability. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh questions, the bishop asks Mr. Gorham if he held "that every infant baptized with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is made by God in such baptism a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven? Are they received into the number of the children of God, and heirs of everlasting life? Do you hold that all infants so baptized are born again of the water and of the Holy Ghost?" To this question Mr. Gorham replied, "The real point in this question refers not merely to infants, but to adults, and this question cannot be fairly dis severed from the efficacy of the other sacrament, that of the Lord's Supper, and that none have a beneficial communion of the body and blood of Christ but such as rightly, worthily, and with faith, receive the same"—"such is the doctrine of the Church on the efficacy of both sacraments, and, therefore, at baptism, where there is no worthy reception there is no bestowment of grace—that if the promises made at the baptism be not fulfilled, the blessing is not conferred, &c." It was these questions which Mr. Gorham said were the platform of the controversy. The question before the court is, whether, after this examination, Mr. Gorham is of sound or of unsound doctrine? If he be proved of unsound doctrine the court must dismiss him, and with him the costs. The learned advocate, after referring to several Scripture passages, quoted Jackson, who, in his time, was said to be the ornament of Oxford, and who says, "children are regenerated by baptism;" also the Articles of the Church, supposed to have been drawn up by Cranmer, in the time of Edward VI., in the years 1549, 1552, and 1562, which confirm each other in the same doctrine. The first Articles of the Church were supposed to have been drawn up by Cranmer in the year 1536. In all these Articles it is set forth "that by baptism children are made the children of God," &c. He contended that the very basis of the Reformation was upon the religious views of the ancient fathers; it was formed from the authority of the old Greek and Latin fathers, all of whom advocate the efficacy of baptism. The learned civilian, in support of his argument, made copious quotations from the writings of Cranmer, Paley's "Life of Laud," Bishops Llandaff, Tomlin, Beveridge, Welshman, Archbishop Yardley, Drs. Nicholls, Bennett, Hampden, "The Fifth Book of Hooker," Taylor's "Life in Christ," various homilies, and numerous other ecclesiastical authorities, in support of the view taken by the Bishop of Exeter, and which justified him in refusing to institute Mr. Gorham to the presentation. He adverted to the proceedings of the Hampton Court Conference, and the Savoy Conference—he quoted the opinions of Cartwright and Baxter, and referred to Neal's History of the Puritans, and Macaulay's History of England, as to facts, showing the popular view taken in those days of the meaning of the Liturgy. Children were regenerated by water and by the Holy Ghost; it was in consequence of this view of the question that the Liturgy was revised and adopted by the Church, and afterwards by Parliament. This was the arbitrary decision of the commission sitting at the Savoy, and adopted by the Parliament; it could not therefore be held that the private opinion of any one or more individuals was preferable. But Mr. Gorham stated that these bishops were not expounders of the doctrines of the Church, but simply commissioners to suggest matters to the convocation for the consideration and adoption of Parliament, and that the Thirty-nine Articles were not submitted to them. He (Dr. Addams) could not for a moment think this was the opinion of private individuals seated at that conference, but was a public document presented by the bishops. He contended that this question of regeneration by baptism originated with the Dissenters, and not with the Church, or with those who should be Dissenters. Such opinions might emanate from Dissenters, but not from a minister of our Church. Dr. Philip Doddridge was a Dissenter, and a very learned man; he propounded the same doctrine as Mr. Gorham in his second vol., p. 383, of his works. He says, baptism is not sufficient for spiritual regeneration; but the whole tenor of Scripture proves it to be necessary; which Dr. Doddridge denies. This



might be well coming from Dr. Doddridge, but not from Mr. Gorham; and these two gentlemen know nothing of the doctrines of the Church, for they both assert that regeneration comes by faith. There was a Mr. Jukes and others who gave up their livings because they could not subscribe to this doctrine of the Church, as laid down in the Liturgy. If they had not felt this was part of the doctrine of the Church which they dissented from, as Mr. Gorham does, they would not have given up their living. On one occasion no less than 2,000 acted in the same manner. If these gentlemen had acted as Mr. Gorham has very recently done, Baxter might have been the Bishop of Coventry. He mentioned a meeting of the Dissenters, held at Islington, where speeches were made, showing their opinion of the Church's doctrine of baptism. He quoted also Mr. Baptist Noel, who had seceded, and who said he laboured hard to convince himself of the truth of this doctrine, as laid down by our Church, but it was too plain, and he could not. He (Dr. Addams) was astonished that any man could so delude himself as, although disbelieving this doctrine, to remain a minister of the Church, and weekly instruct the children of his parish in the Catechism where the very doctrine is upheld, and he was there to prove to the Court that Mr. Gorham's doctrine was opposed to that of the Church, and nothing else. If Mr. Gorham remains in the Church, he must put aside all the doctrines of the Church, and base his opinion upon the Thirty-nine Articles, which were, no doubt, very flexible. There was a case in this very Court a little time since; it was a Mr. Oakley, who could subscribe to all the Articles, and yet believe in all the practices of the Roman Catholic Church. The high Tractarians distorted these Articles too much one way, while the Evangelical party did the same the other way. Mr. Gorham states that a large body of the clergy of the Church entertain his very views; he (Dr. Addams) felt such a statement was essentially libellous; if such were the fact, they must be dishonest members of that Church. The dissent of Mr. Gorham is not a modest dissent, and he now put himself forward as the champion of those very Dissenters, and in opposition to his bishop; and further he had brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench. He (Dr. Addams) could not help thinking there was a great deal of contumely in such conduct. He also commented in strong terms on the book published by Mr. Gorham on this subject.

Dr. Robinson followed on the same side; he went through many portions of the Church Liturgy, wherein (as he alleged) the doctrine of regeneration by baptism is clearly laid down in a variety of prayers. He then quoted from Bishops Cranmer, Gardiner, Jewel, Hooker (Book 5, vol. ii.), Barrow, (vol. i. p. 554), Waterman (vol. vi.), Beveridge on the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 456. He felt the views of Mr. Gorham were not those of the Church of England.

This closed the case for Bishop Phillpotts; Drs. Bayford and Dean remain to be heard for Mr. Gorham.

On Thursday and on Saturday, Dr. Bayford occupied the entire hearing of the court, on behalf of Mr. Gorham. At the rising of the court on the latter day he had not concluded his argument. The case was therefore again adjourned. We postpone a summary of the learned counsel's address until its conclusion. The *Western Times*, which gives a spirited sketch of arguments during two days, says, respecting Thursday's proceedings:—"Sir Herbert Jenner appears to be suffering from gout. He seems to write with pain. He had been regarding the clock with interest, and as the fourth hour seemed inclined to strike upon the great bell of Paul's before long, he exclaimed 'Stop! Saturday!' The free current of the vindictory speech was thus arrested in its flowing course, and some departed more hopeful of the right prevailing than they had entered, and with clearer perceptions of the great consistency of the brave old Protestant Reformers, in shaping their good work at the outset."

**NOEL READINGS AT SALISBURY.**—A lecture was delivered on Wednesday week, at the Baptist Chapel in this city, by J. Toone, Esq., on the general principles established in the Rev. Baptist Noel's essay on the question of Church and State. The lecturer began by adverting to the circumstances under which the lecture was delivered, remarking, that they had been engaged in the consecutive reading of a work of the highest interest, and it was thought desirable that, in conclusion, a summary of the points elucidated in that work should be presented to them. This the lecturer proceeded to do in an able and perspicuous manner. We have received a brief summary of the address, but regret that the large demands upon our space prevent its insertion. The topic of the closing remarks was the probable immediate effects of this essay. They would not be of a very promising character. It was evident that Mr. Noel had addressed his book to that large section of the clergy holding evangelical doctrines; and they well knew, that principles such as these found no sturdier opponents than those who hold the sentiments styled evangelical. The worldly part of the clergy hold Dissenters in contempt, but the evangelical Churchmen regard them with jealousy and hatred. It was not likely their strong prejudices in favour of a Church Establishment would be readily overcome. Again, the course taken by Mr. Noel would raise the greatest barrier to the book producing its full effect immediately. Had he manifested a desire to found a Free Episcopalian Church in England he would have found some to join the movement. Had he even gone over to the Free Church of Scotland and avowed Presbyterian notions, he might have found readier forgiveness. But in avowing Con-

gregational principles of Church government he had surprised and grieved many, and raised against himself the strongest prejudices. The almost overwhelming power of the bishops, too, presented a great obstacle to the immediate success of this publication. From the conduct pursued by an Archbishop Whately and a Bishop of Exeter, it would appear that for a clergyman to secede from the Established Church he must be prepared to do it in the spirit of a martyr, and be ready not only to risk property, income, and reputation, but even life itself. After some further remarks on the present position of this question, which the lecturer averred was satisfactory and promising in the extreme, the address was concluded amidst general applause.

**CHAPLAINCY OF THE LEEDS WORKHOUSE.**—On its being known that the vicar of this parish had resigned his chaplaincy at the Leeds workhouse, and understood that a salary of at least £60 a year must be given on any other clergyman's being appointed to the office—the Rev. W. Hudswell (in the absence of the Rev. T. Scales, the senior pastor in the town) invited the ministers of the different sections of Protestant Evangelical Dissenters to meet and consider the subject. Out of thirty-five invited, twenty-four were present; nine sent written or verbal answers of their readiness to take a part with their brethren; the others were out of town. The ministers so invited were the Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, New Connexion, Primitive Methodist, and Association Methodist. The meeting resolved unanimously to propose to the Board of Guardians to perform all the religious and pastoral duties at the workhouse, without stipend, one week each at a time. The Rev. J. P. Haswell (Wesleyan) and the Rev. W. Hudswell (Independent), were appointed a deputation to make the offer. They met the guardians by appointment on Wednesday evening. Many questions were asked, and the most explicit answers were given by the deputation, as to the intention of themselves and their brethren. It was stated that there had been no family reading of the Scriptures and prayer in the workhouse, morning and evening, for some time. These are duties devolving by right and by law on the master of the house. The deputation were asked "whether they would undertake personally to be present at eight o'clock every morning, and at half-past seven every evening, to read the Scriptures and offer prayer with the inmates, in addition to the regular duties of the chaplain." They replied that "they could not personally be present at all the mornings and evenings, because they would have other duties at the time; but that they would engage to be present at most of them, and would be responsible to provide efficient substitutes in their absence." After the deputation had retired, the subject was discussed by the Board, when it was resolved to postpone the decision for a week; to send to the vicar an account of the offer made by the Dissenting ministers, and to announce it in the public newspapers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.**—**NOEL READINGS.**—The sixth and concluding reading from Baptist Noel's book, by R. B. Sanderson, Esq., of West Jesmond, under the auspices of this Society, was held in the Congregational Chapel, foot of Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., the Rev. A. Reid, minister of the chapel, presiding. The subject chosen by the learned reader was,—"Supremacy, Patronage, and Compulsory Payments," all of which he handled in his usual masterly style. On the second point he was peculiarly apposite, in which he explained, that the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor each had a moiety, and gave instances how the late Lord Chancellor Eldon disposed of livings—to whom he was private secretary. At the conclusion of the meeting, petitions were adopted to Parliament—to be presented by J. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P.—on the motion of the Rev. James Pringle, seconded by Mr. J. F. Grant, in favour of affirmations being substituted for oaths, and in favour of Mr. Bouverie's measure for exempting the Rev. J. Shore, and other seceding clergymen, from the persecuting fangs of a State Church. The thanks of the meeting were also voted to Mr. Sanderson for the several readings; and which was cordially concurred in by the Chairman and Committee of the Religious Freedom Society, at whose instance they had been promoted, all of which Mr. Sanderson responded to.

**ECCLESIASTICAL BURDENS.**—**NORTHAMPTON,** March 6th.—We are suffering but little in the parish of St. Sepulchre, here, from church-rate exaction, as the churchwardens have been pledged to voluntaryism for eight or nine years, and have righteously adhered to their pledge; but our vicar, the Rev. W. Butlin, has ruined two of our fellow-parishioners (Mr. Richard Harris, a Dissenter, and Mr. Thomas Masters, a Churchman), by pursuing them relentlessly in various courts of law, for a tithe-rate. He is now suing Mr. Harris in the Court of Arches; but by the aid of friends at home and elsewhere Mr. Harris will, we hope, be able to meet and defeat him there. Last night, a public meeting was held at the Bull Inn; and, although many parties had liberally contributed before, upwards of thirty pounds were promised in the room towards the Arches' Court suit. Men of all denominations were present. An Independent (J. Latchmore, Esq.) presided. The first resolution (thanks to Mr. Harris) was proposed by Mr. F. Parker, a churchman; and seconded by Mr. E. Cotton, a Unitarian. The second resolution, that a committee be appointed to re-canvass for funds, was moved by Mr. John Barringer, of the Society of Friends, and seconded by Mr. John Taylor, a General Baptist. The third resolution, naming the persons for the committee, was moved by Mr. Charles Ireson, a Wesleyan, and

seconded by Mr. Cotton White; the fourth, of thanks to S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and others, for recent liberal aid, was moved by Rev. John T. Brown, Baptist, and seconded by Mr. W. Bird, Independent. The Vicar certainly pursues his tyrannous way with suavity of manners, and seems to believe that he is in the right. He means to "stand by his Church." How strange is the futuity of such men, who cling so to law, and seem not to know the gospel. Only yesterday, the writer of this note proved a will—the same Vicar received five shillings, as a surrogate, and stated that he should demand ten shillings, as a mortuary fee, although the deceased party was interred at our general cemetery. This awful system lays "burdens on men's shoulders, heavy, and grievous to be borne."—A CONSTANT READER.

**WORKING OF A STATE CHURCH IN MARGATE.**—The property of the undermentioned and others, who had the firmness, at all costs, to object payment for a mode of worship so contrary to their own principles, the religion of Jesus Christ, who never instructed the very honourable V (icar's) and C (hurchwarden's) subordinates to enter the houses, and seize the goods of the following:—Sarah Crofts, rate 3s. 3d.; goods taken, pier-glass and five bonnets.—James Crofts, rate 4s.; goods taken, eight chairs, table, and cover.—Elizabeth Smith, rate 6s.; goods taken, mahogany Pembroke table, and six mahogany chairs.—John Woodward, rate 6s. 4d.; goods taken, table, hearth-rug, and eight mahogany chairs—to support a religion they neither want nor wish for. What a pity the admirers of Mother Church have not the honesty and uprightness to maintain her out of their own pockets, instead of robbing those that have the foresightedness to discover the marks of the beast in all her tricks. A friend of mine, that is in correspondence with the Church party, informs me that they do not intend serving the rest so; it appears they are sick of it, for they were very anxious to take the things by the aliy.—From a Correspondent.

**THE FREE-CHURCH PROPERTY.**—The long-pending case of the property of the chapels of ease held by the Free-church congregations ever since the disruption, has been decided in favour of the Establishment. Some eighteen chapels in Glasgow will, in consequence, fall to be vacated by the Free Church, and a similar result will follow in the case of a number of other chapels scattered over the country. This is the last question between the two parties that requires legal interference.

**ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.**—The first of a series of six lectures, delivered at the instance of the Association, was given at Exeter-hall, on Thursday evening, by Dr. Epps; W. H. Ashurst, Esq., in the chair. The audience, which was large, seemed clearly to apprehend the reasoning of the lecturer, who endeavoured to establish that disease, being a modification of life induced by the organs through which the life acts being in a state contrary to the natural condition, the physician's aim ought to be to restore the state of the organ or organs to the normal condition, and thus realize health, and not, as the practice usually is, to "overcome" the disease. The lecturer then noticed the two systems of medical treatment: first, that which attempts to cure disease by exhibiting remedies producing states exactly opposite to those manifested in the disease; second, that which, by creating irritation and disease in some other part, seeks to draw away the disease from the affected part. These symptoms Dr. Epps described as unscientific; and compared the former to the endeavour to put out a fire by heaping damp combustibles thereon; the latter, to the endeavour to extinguish a fire burning in one room of a house by setting fire to another room in the same house. Dr. Epps stated that in the next lecture he should develop the Homœopathic system; and in so doing, should detail the history of the illustrious discoverer, Hahnemann. The thanks of the meeting, on the motion of A. Templeton, Esq., seconded by P. H. Johnston, Esq., were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to the succeeding Thursday.

**HOW TO SUPPRESS MENDICITY.**—A Chelmsford Correspondent writes as follows:—"Since the movement has been making in London to suppress vagrancy, it is well known that additional numbers of those poor creatures who obtain their living by hypocrisy, theft, and falsehood, have found their way into the provinces. During the last few weeks, the town of Chelmsford has been infested with very unusually large numbers of such characters; in consequence of which, a meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this town, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of forming an association to carry out a plan suggested by the Rev. G. T. Hill, Thames missionary, from London, for the promotion of morality and religion among beggars, and the suppression of mendicancy. The plan is simple, and can be adopted with facility and little expense. It proposes to effect the object—firstly, instead of giving the beggar temporal relief in the streets, to give him suitable advice, inculcating the observance of the principles of morality, and persuading to the habits of temperance, cleanliness, and industry; secondly, to visit the lodging-houses periodically, for the purpose of reading and expounding the Scriptures and giving religious tracts. Several gentlemen of respectability have taken up the subject in good earnest, and it is hoped much good will result from their proceedings. By inserting this in your much-esteemed periodical, you may be the means of inducing other towns to adopt similar proceedings."

**HALIFAX AGAINST MR. CORDEN'S MOTION.**—The two honourable Members for this borough voted together in favour of Government.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**SIRHOWY IRON WORKS.—TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.**—On Monday evening, the 26th ult., a public meeting was held at Ebenezer Independent Chapel, to present the Rev. Noah Stephens, minister of the place, with a token of the congregation's respect for him. The meeting was announced to commence at seven o'clock, and by that hour the spacious building was filled to overflowing. The Rev. David Evans, Sharon, Tredegar, was voted to the chair, who, in his opening remarks, congratulated the church and congregation upon the state of feeling and purity of taste which they proved themselves to possess on the present occasion. The Rev. W. Williams, Adulam, Tredegar, addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, at the close of which, Messrs. Stephen Williams and David Hughes, in behalf of the congregation, presented Mr. Stephens with the following works:—Richard Baxter's Works, in 23 vols., Orme's edition, beautifully bound; Baptist Noel's "Essay on the Union of Church and State"; Dr. Davidson's "Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament"; T. B. Macaulay's "History of England"; and Sibree's "Lectures on Nonconformity." Mr. Hughes observed, that he felt the utmost pleasure in presenting these works to Mr. Stephens, on behalf of the church and congregation, and that no one of them was inclined to measure the merit of their respected minister by what they then gave him; and that were it not for the great depression in trade, which they had severely felt, the testimonial would have been much larger. Mr. Stephens, in acknowledging their kindness, stated that he was incapacitated to address them at any considerable length by the intense emotions which their Christian liberality had awakened within him; but he begged to offer three remarks: That whatever pulpits he had the pleasure of supplying, and that whatever meetings he was called upon to attend, he always returned home perfectly satisfied with his own place; that, as these volumes were an approval of past labours, he also took it an encouragement to be as assiduous as ever in enforcing upon them the claims of the religious movements of the age; and that he hoped they would not expect his sermons for the next Sabbath much richer than usual. The chairman next called upon the Rev. John Davies, of Llanelli, who made touching allusions to the undisturbed friendship which had for many years existed between himself and his friend, Mr. Stephens. The Rev. Thomas Jeffreys, of Ebbw Vale, gave a concise history of the church at Ebenezer. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the chairman and ministers present; and after singing and prayer, the meeting separated.

**THE CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY**, which, in time past, rendered essential service to the metropolis, has been rather languishing of late. Symptoms of revival are beginning to appear. The lectures on the Sabbath, under the auspices of the Society, at Bloomsbury Chapel, are numerous attended. A course of lectures to the working classes is projected, and will be delivered at Sion Chapel, Whitechapel. The auxiliaries are being resuscitated; and, we trust, will proceed with renewed energy, not only to their important labours in domiciliary visitation, but also to the establishment of preaching stations in their respective districts. The working and poorer classes must be collected in small groups, as a preparation for their attendance on the more public ministrations of the sanctuary. As connected with these movements, and preliminary to others, are these services for special prayer in behalf of the inhabitants of the metropolis.—*Patriot*.

**CHURCH-STREET, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.**—Interesting services, on account of the settlement of the Rev. John Bigwood as pastor of the Baptist Church meeting in the above place, were held on Tuesday, the 20th ult. After prayer and reading of the scriptures by the Rev. John George, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., gave an address on the principles of church government; special prayer for the blessing of God on the union recently formed between the pastor and people, was offered by the Rev. James Sherman; after which, a discourse on the pastoral office, based upon Mark i. 16, 17, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox; the Rev. John Aldis concluded with prayer. In the evening, after prayer by the Rev. Thomas Pottinger, a sermon on church membership was preached by the Rev. Dr. Steane, from Phil. ii. 29. Though the weather was extremely unfavourable, the congregations were good. More than 200 sat down to tea. Many ministers, both Baptist and Independent, were present.

**PENDLEBURY, LANCAIRE.**—Mr. M. Handaker, late of Airedale College, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Bethel Chapel, Pendlebury; and purposes (D.V.) entering upon his labours on the third Sabbath in March.

**RYDS.**—In this interesting watering town, a Baptist church has been formed, consisting of 21 members. They have a talented and devoted young man as their minister—Mr. Newell, who is warmly attached to the people and to the cause. The congregation is so increased that their place of meeting is far too small for them.

**NIOTON.**—In this rising and respectable village, where Mr. Smedmore has laboured for about 11 years with great success (and who is now removed to Forton, Hants, to succeed the late Mr. Tilley), a new and commodious chapel is about to be erected, and the old one to be made into a school.

**NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—Mr. Vernon, who has for seven years faithfully and successfully laboured amongst us, has resigned his pastoral office,

and has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Broughton, Hants. On Wednesday last a tea-meeting of his congregation was held to take a farewell of their minister; on which occasion the superintendent of the schools, in the name of the teachers, presented to him Barnes's Notes on the New Testament, and a copy of the Hon. Baptist Noel's work, as a testimony of esteem and affection, which was acknowledged in an appropriate address. On Sunday evening he preached his farewell sermon to a full congregation, and many members of other Christian churches showed their respect for him by being present on the occasion.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ANTI-BEER-SHOP ASSOCIATION PRIZE ESSAYS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Perceiving in a copy of your publication which has been forwarded to me a letter (signed only with initials) containing some strictures on an advertisement of the Anti-beer-shop Association, I beg to be permitted to state, in reply, that we never for a moment supposed that injustice could attach to an offer which parties are at full liberty to reject, or, if they prefer it, despise—nor does your correspondent prove, or attempt to prove, that such a thing is possible, and on that ground it might have been unnecessary to say more. But I shall be happy to give a further explanation of our mode of reasoning, and the reasons for the announcement which is the subject of complaint.

In the first place, we did not expect to get an essay of sixteen pages equal in marketable value to the prize offered; and therefore it is only fair and equitable that unsuccessful competitors should lose something. Again, it is well known that few private individuals could gain by the publication of their essay, while it is almost certain they would lose by such an attempt.

Besides, we purposely wish to avoid engaging the services of those who would compete as a mere mercantile speculation, and those whose poverty renders the risk of failure a serious consideration. We also contemplated the insertion, as notes, of the best portions of those essays which approached most nearly to the prize essays—and it is possible (although such an intention could not be previously announced) that in case of such selection, remuneration would be offered to the authors of such notes.

With reference to the directions as to what sort of essay was required, it is evident that such definitions are requisite to enable the public to comprehend what sort of article is required, and most of the competitors desire that more such directions had been given.

Although the 2nd of March is the day fixed for receiving the essays, there have been sent in already two of which I have glanced at, and give promise of being highly interesting.

I trust, sir, to your candour for giving insertion to this, although you may differ with me in opinion.

I am, sir, very faithfully,

THOS. RICHARDSON, Hon. Sec.

## PUBLIC FEELING IN WALES ON STATE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am tempted, from a regard to truths and facts, to make a few remarks on Mr. Lloyd's letter in a late number.

The opponents of Government aid have not been more active than their opponents during the last two years. Voluntaries have moved in the face of day, and State educationists behind the curtains. All the English papers published in Wales, with one exception (the *Principality*), are opposed to Voluntaryism, and many of them have not been very scrupulous as to the means they employed to damage free education. There is only one Welsh magazine holding the same views, and that has used all its little power in furthering the same cause. If Voluntaries, therefore, have come more before the Welsh public, it is not from excess of zeal, but from the multitude of advocates. State educationists have done all they could to influence the public, and with what success may be judged from the fact that they are now without any kind of organization. Some of them have traversed whole counties, hawking certain indefinite and unintelligible memorials to be hereafter inserted in the minutes. Public meetings have lately been held, which have turned out complete failures. Dr. Kay Shuttleworth's "School" has been translated into Welsh, and circulated by the thousands.

The *Principality* has never been, and is not, the organ of the Normal College. The proprietor is a zealous educationist, and sympathizes with many of the leading principles of the Normal College, but is decidedly opposed to others. The meetings have not been generally thinly attended. Some of the largest halls and chapels in Wales have been crowded on the occasion of a visit from the deputation on behalf of the Normal College. The generality of the interest is best proved by the fact, that 180 neighbourhoods have been visited, and that in no one instance have they failed. Not only the canvass has not been active and complete, but 700 neighbourhoods are still untouched. North Wales is untried. Forty chapels, and upwards, belonging to one denomination, in one county, remain to be canvassed; and, I believe, an equal proportion of all denominations in every county.

And so the Welsh Dissenters are very poor, and the Normal College is supported by only a fraction of them. If the fraction is so small and so poor, how does Mr. Lloyd explain the fact, as he has stated it—that £2,000 have been subscribed in eighteen months? That sum is not bad for a first attempt among a population not a third of that of London; for, as I said, North Wales has, as yet, done nothing; but if Mr. Lloyd had stated the fact correctly, it would have looked very differently; instead of £2,000 being subscribed in eighteen months, we have £2,600 subscribed in ten months. There are at this moment, four or five deputations visiting various parts of the country, from whom no account has, as yet, been received. Mr. Lloyd is no authority respecting the opinions of Dissenters on the question of education. Out of upwards of 3,600 places of worship in the *Principality*, he only represents thirty; and I have yet to

learn, that Unitarians are fair specimens of Dissenters upon such points.

I know that Wesleyans are favourable to Government aid, but as one man they will oppose secular education, and they did at Swansea.

Mr. Lloyd alludes to the Swansea meeting. I may as well tell you the truth respecting that business. The State educationists are very numerous and well organized. Swansea contains more Unitarians than all the other towns in Wales put together; they are all favourable to State aid. They have also one Baptist minister among them. In calling that meeting they left no stone unturned to ensure success. They endeavoured to obtain the assistance of several friends from neighbouring towns—probably they thought prudence the better part of valour (Mr. Lloyd may be able to give some information on this subject). They scoured the town for their friends and adherents. The voluntaries, on the contrary, were represented by a few ministers and laymen from Swansea only. You will also, Mr. Editor, be surprised to hear that the resolutions are not yet passed—the Chairman said that he could not say whether the first was carried or not—the promoters of the meeting were allowed to proceed out of courtesy. The Chairman said he thought the second was carried, but said that perhaps his anxiety to see the objects of the meeting carried out might have biased his judgment.

Again, as to the exclusiveness of the Society. I have yet to learn that a number of individuals, or denominations, cannot organize themselves into a society on any terms they please, so that they make these terms public when seeking for aid; and that a society is exclusive when, according to a clause in the trust-deed, the advantages are open to all denominations.

Should you visit Wales again, Sir, you will find (with not more than two exceptions) that those who sustained your hands are "all right" on this important question.

Very truly yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

P.S.—I may add that the Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly have decreed a collection through South Wales, after the voluntary resolution was passed. February 27th, 1849.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION have issued an address to the people of London, stating their objects and plans. The machinery consists only of a president and council. The following is an extract from their address:—

Its practical character will be found in the assistance it will be enabled to afford to the existing machinery, established for watching over and conducting the registration of liberal voters resident in the metropolitan counties, cities, and boroughs, combined with the adoption of an efficient plan by which its members may become freeholders and voters. Although deeply impressed with the conviction that no great change tending to lessen or destroy the exclusive immunities enjoyed by the privileged classes will be permitted, until the portals of the constitution are sufficiently widened to admit that large portion of our fellow-subjects who are not more unwisely than unjustly excluded; yet, feeling that the burdens under which the industry of the country is daily groaning, and the mischievous effects produced upon all classes by the present unequal and viciously contrived system of taxation, are evils which require prompt attention and immediate remedy, the agitation in favour of financial reform will receive at the hands of the association its willing and vigorous co-operation. Such a measure of parliamentary reform will be asked for as will fairly entitle the people to look for its fruits in a large extension of the franchise, and the complete independence of its exercise, &c.

The address is signed, Sir Joshua Walmesley, who is the president of the association.

On Thursday night, at a meeting convened by the West London Reform Association, thanks were voted "to Mr. Cobden and those gentlemen who voted for his motion for Financial Reform and the reduction of the expenditure of the country."

A meeting convened by the Metropolitan Financial Reform Association was held at Notting-hill on Monday, Mr. Dunford in the chair. The chairman noticed the fact that the names of Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Wakley were found in the majority against Mr. Cobden's motion, and advised their constituents to call them to account. Mr. Serle observed on the necessity for an entire and absolute parliamentary as well as financial reform. Mr. Hume said that the only means of putting an end to bribery was the extension of the franchise, and all right-thinking men would say that that doctrine was a true one [cheers]. The chief characteristics of our system of representation were degrading; and was this to exist in England whilst the rest of Europe was bravely and manfully rising into moral existence? [cheers.] Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden and his supporters was unanimously carried, and a petition to Parliament for Financial Reform, to be presented by Mr. B. Osborne, was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

**DEATH OF DYKES ALEXANDER, ESQ.**—The death of this venerable gentleman, which had been hourly expected for several days before, occurred early on Tuesday morning. Since the accident he met with at Mr. Fox's, Rushmore, in December last, but faint hopes of his recovery were entertained by his family and friends, the shock which his system then sustained being thought too much for his age and infirmities. He was in the 86th year of his age. A number of gentlemen of the town, who have long known the late Mr. Alexander, intend to testify their respect for his memory (not as a corporate body), by meeting the funeral precisely at half-past ten tomorrow (Sunday), at the top of St. Matthew's, and proceed to the place of interment.—*Suffolk Chronicle*



## THE "NONCONFORMIST" SOIREE.

The Committee appointed at the time of the enlargement of this newspaper, to extend its circulation, having completed their operations, resolved upon holding a public *soirée* at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening last. Notwithstanding that the weather was extremely unfavourable—the rain having fallen without intermission during the day, and the evening set in with a continuous fall of rain and snow—the attendance was numerous and respectable, the large room being well filled, and presenting an animated appearance. Refreshments having been disposed of, the chair was taken, at 7 o'clock, by Samuel Morley, Esq.; and, among the gentlemen surrounding him, we observed the following:—the Revs. Drs. Massie and Hutton, J. Burnet, H. Richard, G. Wilkins, and B. Parsons; Messrs. E. Miall, C. Gilpin, Stafford Allen, J. Soul, E. Swaine, P. Crellin, C. S. Miall, E. Clarke, J. Cassell, G. Simmons, J. M. Webb, W. Edwards, J. Scoble, A. S. Braden, J. D. Piper (of Colne), W. Baines (of Leicester), J. Nunneley, W. Andrews, and T. G. Grundy (of Market Harborough), H. Bidgood, J. Baylis (Tottenham), H. R. Ellington, G. J. Cockerell, J. Smeeton (Leamington), J. Marshall, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Ashurst, — Stewart (of Kirkcaldy), H. Anelay, B. Dixon, G. F. Whitely (of Richmond), J. Cunningham (of Brentford), Jabez Vines (of Wandsworth), C. Jones, C. T. Jones, G. Wilson, and about forty ladies.

Letters were received from the Rev. H. Allon; R. Gardner, Esq.; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; and Col. Thompson, M.P., expressive of regret at their inability to be present.

The CHAIRMAN said:—We meet this evening for the purpose, ostensibly, of receiving the report of the Committee, appointed some months ago, to promote the circulation of the *Nonconformist* newspaper; I believe I shall best interpret your feelings, and most assuredly best describe my own, if I say, we meet to pay homage to great principles, and to offer the expression of our sympathy, approval, and encouragement, to an honoured friend, our guest this evening [cheers], who has consecrated, almost with the sanctity of an oath, those powers which God has given him, to the extension and strengthening of those principles. Born and bred, I might almost say, a Dissenter myself, having been led to think, from every opportunity of investigation I had enjoyed, that Nonconformist principles were sound and true, I yet never was led to attach the value to those principles which I believe they deserve—certainly I never saw the close connexion which exists between them and the great principles of civil and religious liberty—that I have done, since it has been my privilege to read the pages of the *Nonconformist*. And, therefore, while I am quite aware that there is something very undesirable in coming together for the purpose of applauding a man for doing his duty, however conscientiously and ably, I feel it a great honour indeed to be invited to preside at a meeting of earnest men, met together for the purpose of encouraging and helping forward an earnest man, in connexion with principles, which, I believe, with increasing force, to be intimately associated with the happiness of our fellow-creatures. When I look at the character of the times in which we live, I think such a meeting as this to be important. For myself, I rejoice to live in these times [hear, hear]. There is something in the aspect of events, both ecclesiastical and political, both on the continent and in our own country, which, I think, may well excite the most sanguine expectations. No one accustomed to observe and reflect, can deny that the cause of truth, as well as of liberty, is in an infinitely better position than before the tremendous events of last year. My own conviction is, we never shall obtain those rights which we believe are withheld from us by existing political and ecclesiastical arrangements, until the House of Commons is made more nearly to represent the people [loud cheers]. I am not prepared to express, at present, my entire accordance with every sentiment I read in the *Nonconformist* on this point; though I certainly am progressing rapidly towards it [laughter and cheers]. One obstacle is, that I nowhere find a thorough universal suffragist; there is always some limitation or restriction imposed; but I must claim the forbearance of those who have more light than I have yet attained. Nevertheless, both on political and ecclesiastical subjects, I rejoice that we have connected with us, as a body of Nonconformists, a gentleman so heartily willing to devote the great powers God has given him to this sacred cause. I must say, that I felt the deepest sympathy with him in reading the article which appeared in the *Nonconformist* immediately after the issue of Mr. Noel's work. It affected me deeply to think that our friend, after exposing himself, as I know, to no little obloquy and misrepresentation, must see in that work so much to cheer and strengthen him in the labours that yet lie before him, and certainly lead him to look for the early triumph of our great principles [cheers]. The Chairman concluded by calling on

C. GILPIN, Esq., to read the report of the Committee.

J. SCOBLE, Esq., spoke to the first sentiment:—

An enlightened public opinion—the best safeguard against despotism on the one hand, and revolution on the other. He had not, like the Chairman, been brought up among Dissenters, but in the bosom of the Establishment. His first visit to a meeting-house, when a young man, was in the resolve never to go again, but from curiosity to know something of Dissent. Micaiah Towgood's book on "The Principles of Dissent," however, came in his way, and stimulated

inquiries which led to his forsaking his "Mother Church." That book was to him the representation of "enlightened public opinion." Subsequent intercourse with Dissenters convinced him that they generally neither understood nor appreciated their principles—that among them "public opinion" needed to be "enlightened," deepened, and concentrated. Much progress had been made since then; and not a little had it been caused by the spirit infused into them by their friend Mr. Miall. It was evident, indeed—though with characteristic modesty he (Mr. Miall) had disclaimed it—that from the pages of the *Nonconformist*, next to those of the Scriptures, had Baptist Noel drawn his inspiration [cheers]. "Public opinion" in England, at the present time, could scarcely be called "enlightened." It was not in favour of great principles; or, at all events, of their application. Look at the *Times*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Herald*, or the *Morning Post*—were these the representatives of "public opinion?" Did they not ridicule the advocacy, and endeavour to crush by their silence the manifestation, of truly liberal sentiments—of every question that was associated with the social, political, and religious liberties of mankind? Just in proportion as public opinion in any country became enlightened—and just in proportion as that public opinion was fairly represented by the press—would that country be secure from the danger, or even the possibility, of despotism on the one hand, and of revolution on the other. There could be no despotism where the people were enlightened; and, therefore, there need to be no revolution—whatever changes were necessary would be easily and peacefully effected. For the present, to create or develop such an "enlightened public opinion" should be the great aim of every right-minded and earnest man—an aim for which he must be willing to sacrifice even his reputation, though not his character; and he would be rewarded for the sacrifice, as Mr. Miall had been, by its coming back to him, not only untarnished, but with increased lustre [cheers].

In the absence of G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., who was to have spoken to the second sentiment, the Chairman called on the Rev. JOHN BURNET to submit the third sentiment:—

Manhood Suffrage, unfettered in its exercise—the shortest road to the removal of national grievances, the development of national resources, and the attainment of national prosperity.

This sentiment brings before us a most important subject, and one that has had various designations. That which is here called "manhood suffrage" is sometimes called "complete suffrage," sometimes "household suffrage." Now, it always appears to me that we have been driven to this varied vocabulary, for the purpose of pleasing our enemies, or for preventing our friends from being frightened [laughter, and "Hear, hear!"]. Why should we not say plainly what everybody understands, "universal suffrage?" [cheers.] What reason is there, when a man reaches his majority, that he should not be at once acknowledged by the nation in which he has risen up to be a man? I cannot conceive what a nation is about to allow thousands and millions of her young people to grow up in ignorance of public affairs, and then continue to treat them as if they were not men, unless, indeed, they have a deal of money, or a large piece of land, and then they are at once admitted to be respectable, intelligent, educated men [laughter]. I take it for granted that persons who are insane, or who are convicted of crime, should be excluded from all management of the public affairs—but only such; and, therefore, let us go back to our good old round phrase, "universal suffrage" [loud cheers]. Never mind if they call us "wild Chartists" [laughter]; they will leave off that by-and-by. All governments are based upon, and grow out of, either conquest, or the arrangements of the people. If a government grow out of conquest, there will necessarily be a distinction of classes. Our own Government grew out of the Norman conquest; and you can trace, to this day, the distinction of classes then made. As light began to be diffused, and as time rolled on, it is quite true, the conquerors became less powerful, and the conquered rose higher and higher; but still, even at this very moment, the distinction is visible, or we are blind indeed to the real character of our nation. It is quite impossible for the resources of a nation to be developed while this distinction of classes exists—while one class is an object of jealousy and envy to another. The prosperity of a nation is necessarily the result of the combined views, interests, and feelings of its people. Suppose one portion of an army were to excite the jealousy and envy of the other—were to insult that other portion by telling them they knew nothing of military affairs—what general would lead such an army into the field? or, if one were foolish enough to do so, what could he expect but defeat? Never, till jealousies and distinctions among different classes of a nation are destroyed, can its resources be fully developed, or its prosperity really advanced. Let its discords and divisions cease, and freedom and happiness will arise upon the basis of the change. How are we, in this country, to get this unity of sympathy and action? Our Government is a representative government, and, in order to unite fully all classes of the people, they must all have something to do with it [hear, hear]—leave out any, and they will be malecontents; they will naturally be the disturbers of the national peace and happiness. Do not tell them they are too stupid to be let in; they will still be grumblers. Admit them, teach them, lift them up, endeavour to counteract what their supposed stupidity would do—say to them, "You are men as we are, and have the same rights as we have; we meet you as brethren, and ask you to work together in harmony with each other and with us as brethren should; we make no more distinction in the suffrage, but that which nature has made, between boyhood

and manhood" [cheers]. It may be said, that this would lead to great abuses. Well, I could listen to the person telling me that, if he would add, "Why, now, you know, we have no abuses" [laughter]—for that is implied in the objection. I should direct his attention to the extravagance of our military and naval expenditure, to the fine salaries and the fine pensions paid by the country, and to the immense burden of eight hundred millions of debt; and I should say to him, "Why, Sir, do you suppose the people would ever have done such bad things as these? You must know they never would" [cheers]. If the people did happen to choose unworthy representatives, who began to squander their money, they would soon be made to pay dearly for their fiddle [laughter]; for no nation will be willing permanently to overload itself. If you look into history, you will see, that just in proportion as the conqueror allowed the conquered to escape from their fetters, or as they were found to adopt more liberal principles of government, did the nation make progress. To go no further, look at Ireland for example. That became ours by conquest, and we have ruled it upon the principle of conquest, until recently; and we never were able to develop its powers, because we never would allow it to develop itself—we never knew what to do with it, because we never would let it do anything for itself [laughter and loud cheers]. One class was considered to be above the rest, and all others were kept down; and now we wonder at their indolence and degradation, after we have thus conquered, kicked, and cuffed them! If, instead of that treatment, we had given them a share in the administration of the Government, we might, centuries ago, have had them working together with us—we should at least save the money we are now obliged to pay them. Now, these are the principles that are advocated in the *Nonconformist*; and I call upon you who hold them, to assist in their propagation. I call upon you to stand by your colours—to stand by the *Nonconformist* [loud cheers]. Your efforts will in time become too great for further resistance; the country will force the Government to adopt the principles we are now urging upon you [applause].

Mr. G. Thompson not having arrived, the Chairman called upon

Dr. MASSIE to speak to the second sentiment:—

The separation of Church and State—the only mode of securing the freedom, efficiency, and honour of both. He felt that his relation to the Christian Church, as Secretary to the Home Missionary Society, in no way required him to put in abeyance his hostility to the Establishment, the existence of which he believed to be, indeed, the greatest obstacle to the operation of that Society and of all voluntary efforts. While he cherished towards all the clergymen and members of that body whom he believed to be truly Christian men sentiments of Christian fraternity and friendship, he could not acknowledge the right of the body itself to be called a Christian Church. It seemed to him that even the designation, "State Church," was a misnomer. He could recognise the existence of no such anomalous institution; he saw only the ecclesiastical corporation of England [hear, hear]. It was neither constituted on the principles, governed by the laws, nor administered by the officers, of a New Testament church. He could be content, in fidelity to Christ, with nothing less than the destruction of the Establishment. He thought Episcopacy might become creditable—perhaps [laughter]; a system that recognised liturgies might become creditable; eminently good men might arise in connexion with such a system; but only when free from the trammels of the State, would it be a true Christian Church [cheers]. For the glory of their common Master, for the credit of their Episcopal brethren, for the evangelization of their country and of the world, he earnestly desired that consummation. Churchmen—as they were technically called—evangelical members of the Establishment, themselves complained and deplored that, during the last fifty years, only thirty of its ministers had gone forth in missionary efforts to the heathen. As to their friend, to whom frequent allusion had been made—Baptist Noel—he believed he had long been cogitating this question, almost as long as the *Nonconformist* had been in existence; that many others were pondering it seriously; that his secession was but as the drop before the shower. Mr. Noel had done nothing more than two thousand of their Nonconformist ancestors had done [loud cheers], and had done, too, in the face of persecution and reproach. He (Dr. Massie) said not this to derogate from the honour of Mr. Noel; but he could not, after all, regard it as such a great godsend to Nonconformity that Baptist Noel had become a Nonconformist [laughter and cheers]; many other men had made as great sacrifices, who were not called "honourable and reverend." For the prosperity and honour of the State, he (Dr. Massie) desired the dissolution of its existing alliance. Never would the nation have incurred the tremendous debt of four hundred millions in thirty years, if the clergy had not blessed the banners of war—if it had not been that

"The pulpit drum ecclesiastical  
Was beat with fist instead of a stick"

[laughter and cheers]—if they had not, in the solemn mockeries of fast and festival, mourned a defeat and given thanks for a victory. Dr. Massie concluded by expressing his high sense of the services rendered by the *Nonconformist* to the true principles of religious liberty and political equality, and his hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The Rev. H. RICHARD submitted the last sentiment:—

An honest and free Press, and the *Nonconformist* as one of the best types both of its honesty and its freedom. After stating that he had been called upon unexpectedly to speak on this topic, he said: As con-



connected with the peace movement, I am glad of an opportunity to express my gratitude for the consistent and earnest support which that great cause has always received from the *Nonconformist*. I am aware, Sir, that with regard to that principle, the editor is where you are in regard to the suffrage question—only partially enlightened [laughter]; but I think that he too is progressing, and that he will soon adopt the clear Christian principle maintained by the Peace Society. In the meantime, he has never ceased to render us most valuable aid—not such as that of some, who pat us on the back condescendingly, and have a sneer on their face at the same time. I dare not trust myself, in Mr. Miall's presence, to express the admiration in which I hold his character and course. It is an honour to us, as Nonconformists, that we have an organ which gives such consistent and eloquent utterance and advocacy, not only to the high principles which distinguish our ecclesiastical system, but to all the principles of freedom and of progress. I might speak of the massive thought to be found in its pages; or of the lucid view it takes of every subject; or of that thorough heartiness which, I think, constitutes the secret of its success; or of the fidelity with which its conclusions are carried out—for Mr. Miall never seems, like some—as is so finely represented in Collins's "Ode to the Passions"—to shrink from his own principles, or be afraid of the consequence of his own reasoning [hear, hear]. The style, too, of the *Nonconformist*, seems to me to be unparalleled for the objects it has in view—clear, cogent, eloquent; and, at the same, without any approach to virulence, coarseness, or bombast. Mr. Miall deserves great respect for the stand he took at the time when public opinion was in a very different state to that in which it is now—when he had to contend, not only with the opposition of enemies, but with what is so much more difficult to bear—the cool, sneering, contemptuous neglect of professed friends. When we look at the position he now occupies, we can hardly realize the process through which he has passed. I do firmly believe, that the *Nonconformist* constitutes a great social power in England at this moment, and that its greatest service to the cause of truth consists, not in the direct impetus it has given to that cause, so much as in the inspiration of its noble example, and the influence it thereby has on the minds of our young men, exciting them to a resolute determination not to be dismayed, when they have begun to propagate a great truth, by any amount of hostility that may be arrayed against them; assuring them, that if they be earnest in its advocacy, they will not fail to win the sympathies of the public [cheers]. I congratulate Mr. Miall on this fact; and I venture, in the name of the young men who are here, to urge him to go on in his noble career—to assure him that the friends he has rallied round him will never forsake him, but continue to uphold his hands, to encourage his heart, until the banner he has uplifted shall be seen to float triumphant over the stronghold of abomination against which he has led the assault [loud and long-continued applause].

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., then mounted the table, and was received with enthusiastic applause, the whole audience rising. He spoke as follows: The first duty I have to perform this evening is, to express the deep gratitude I feel to those gentlemen who constituted the Committee for increasing the circulation of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, the conclusion of whose labours we are met this evening to celebrate. After seven years of hard toil, commenced under considerable obloquy, and continued amidst many discouragements, I must confess that I regarded the spontaneous organization of so many friends, for the purpose of extending the scope of my exertions and of my usefulness, as a most flattering testimonial of approbation. Their activity in the work which they undertook—the time which they spent—the self-sacrifices to which they cheerfully consented—the liberality which they evinced, and which they evoked—and their perseverance in their enterprise, claim from me the expression of most hearty thanks. And now, on a review of all that they have done—at this, the crowning-point of their career—I beg, from the very depths of my soul, to tender to them the expression of my gratitude. I would recognise, with a lively sense, too, the honour that has been done me by my friend Mr. Richard, the kind manner in which and the terms in which he has been pleased to propose the sentiment you have adopted. I feel that, in sketching the outline of the *Nonconformist*, he has employed his imagination and his affections more than his judgment; and has described rather, with accuracy, what the *Nonconformist* ought to be, than what it is ["No, no"]. I can only say, that such as he has painted it, it has been my constant effort and study to make it; and it will be my ambition, so long as God shall grant me life, to devote whatever power, time, or talent I may have, to make the organ which I possess, and over which I have control, all that the friends of civil and religious freedom could wish it to become [cheers]. And I thank you, my kind friends, ladies and gentlemen, for the heartiness and cordiality with which you were pleased to adopt the sentiment proposed for your acceptance. If it would be any satisfaction to you, I can assure you that such scenes as these—such displays of sympathy as those which you have evinced—such manifestations of approval as you have made—constitute at once a reward for the past, and a stimulant for the future. They do much to cheer one in one's onward career; and, like an occasional day of balmy sunshine in a dreary, gloomy spring, they not only freshen up the spirit for conflict and exercise, by their immediate action upon the frame, but they also point one forward to the fact that summer is drawing nigh, and give to us the earnest and assurance that the time is

not far distant when fruit-bearing autumn will be with us, whatever may be the circumstances that intervene [applause]. I believe that no speaker and no thinker can possibly overrate the importance of the press. It is not, perhaps, so well adapted as the living voice to stir emotion; but it is better adapted than even the living voice to convey calm persuasion and accurate thought. It uses not its power to produce fusion of mind; but finding mind in a state of fusion, brought about by the excitement of constant daily occurrences, it puts upon the mind in that state the stamp and the impress of truth. One who is himself of the fraternity, and no mean member of it either, has designated the conductors of the public press, the "priesthood of letters." I don't think, on the whole, that designation has been happily selected. We are not *priests*, but *prophets* [hear, hear]. We don't mediate, but we teach. Our business is, not to intercede between the lowest and the highest; but, rather, to raise the lowly by instruction, that they may be capable of understanding and appreciating the highest. And, in the efficient discharge of the functions—the high functions—of our ministry, I believe that it is absolutely necessary we should fall back and base our operations upon some great cardinal principles of truth [hear, hear]. Observation, experience, and reason, have all tended to convince me that, under the same circumstances—other circumstances being equal—the best interpretation of passing events, the best view of the relation of one thing to another, to things in general, and to the interests of mankind—the best sight of that angle of light from heaven which is given back by the various scenes and circumstances of time—is to be obtained from the lofty peaks of great moral principles; or, perhaps, I might more properly say, from the towering and sunlit summit of Christianity itself [cheers]. He who is most familiar with these lofty regions of thought and feeling—who has breathed most of that free atmosphere—will, I am fully persuaded, be best able to read the secret and listen to the voice of providential affairs. He will have, too, the quickest eye to detect, and the readiest heart to appreciate, moral beauty and spiritual loveliness, wherever, and under whatever circumstances, they present themselves. Nor can this be done by mere transient visits of the mind to such places. We must have our habitual haunt there. We must become familiar, if so I may speak, with the *genius loci*, and draw our inspiration from it. We must thus give ourselves to the contemplation and the impression of the great radical principles of New Testament truth. Having done so, we have, I feel persuaded, put ourselves into the very best position from which to judge of the right or the wrong, the expediency or the in expediency, of every question that may come before us for discussion. I believe that, whatever success the *Nonconformist* has had, and certainly I would not wish to close my eyes to the fact that it has attained success—success, not showy, perhaps, but solid and real—it has attained simply because its sources of thought have been opened up from these higher regions of moral thought and feeling. We have embraced two or three great principles—the principles to which pointed reference has been made this evening—and we have regarded them as our standard, to which we should refer the ordinary topics that come before us constantly for judgment and for decision. The separation of Church and State—manhood suffrage—and peace—these are the cardinal principles of the *Nonconformist* [loud cheers]. The separation of Church and State—look at the idea! When stripped of everything that is technical and conventional, you will find it to be this—man, in the relationship which he bears to the eternal and the infinite, free to inquire, free to determine, free to speak, free to act, without the authoritative intervention of his fellow-man [cheers]. That is what we mean, truly, by the separation of Church and State. Manhood suffrage—you, sir, have expressed something like a doubt whether you and I agree upon that question. I believe that you don't know yourself [laughter and cheers]. I feel fully persuaded, the root of the question is in you; that you hold some questions which you cannot hold as you do, believingly and lovingly, and some truths which, consistently, must lead you to such conclusions. Manhood suffrage—what is it but this—the intrinsic excellence of man, as compared with the shifting and temporary circumstances in which he may be placed [cheers]—rights belonging to man in consequence of the faculties and endowments bestowed upon him by his Creator, independent of the position in which the providence of that Creator may place him? Manhood suffrage—or if you will have it in the language of our friend, Mr. Burnet, universal suffrage [cheers]—what is the inner truth it proclaims, which, when we receive it, will guide us in our decisions on very many other matters, but that which is so beautifully expressed by the poet Burns:—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;  
The man's the gowd for a' that!"

[Great cheering]. And peace—my friend Mr. Richard believes I am not thoroughly up to the mark [laughter]; although, practically, I am with him. I take peace to mean, interpreted broadly and substantially, moral means for the attainment of moral ends [hear, hear]. Such peace I believe to be identified with the progress and the triumph of all the great principles in which my heart is interested. Not only would I not, in consequence of the sentiments which I hold, derived from the religion which I love, lift up my arm in order to effect a triumph for the truth; but I believe that the truth cannot possibly be promoted by the employment of any means whatever but those which appeal to the reason and conscience of men. You may do with it as our Puritan forefathers did, when they drew their swords

to battle for their principles; you may do with it as Cromwell did, who, with all the mistakes which he committed—mistakes, however, common to his age—I regard as one of the most gifted, earnest, and true minds which this country has produced [loud cheers]; you may do with it what men, in their misapprehensions respecting the connexion between spiritual and physical means and ends, have done almost from the commencement of time; but it is impossible for the truth to live but in living minds, and it is impossible to put that living truth into living minds but by argument and persuasion. You may lift it up to a position of show, and pomp, and splendour; but the truth is not the stronger for being there [hear, hear]. There is no other method of strengthening the foundation of truth, or widening the scope of its reign among men, than by enlightening the mind, or by teaching the heart. Moral means for the attainment of moral enterprises, therefore, we regard not merely as a dictate of Christianity, but also one of the conclusions of rightly-directed common sense [hear, hear]. Perhaps there is one other thing which has contributed more to the success of the *Nonconformist*, besides the adoption of the principles to which I have adverted, and the constant reference of all minor matters to these principles for judgment, than the fact that it has ever been with me, since I entered upon the work, a determination to seek the promotion of truth, and not the advancement of party [hear, hear, hear]. I know that, oftentimes, I have exposed myself to calumny in consequence of remarks thought to be something like treacherous—or if not treacherous, too severe—upon the deficiencies and shortcomings, or actual offences, of one's own friends. I perfectly coincide with the sentiment uttered by Archbishop Whately, that it is one thing to be upon the side of truth, and another thing to have truth on one's side. My earnest desire has been ever to follow truth, and let other consciences adjust themselves to the course which they have taken. It may be that amongst ourselves there is very much to deplore, and I know not how any man could go forth to a moral conflict like ours, consistently, wisely, without first of all taking care that each one of those banded together in this great enterprise—if he does not practically devote himself to all that is honest and true—shall, at all events, know what is honest and true; and what, amidst those parties with whom we move, exposes us to the misrepresentation of our friends, and to the calumnies of our foes; therefore it has been my earnest desire, if possible, to purify and elevate the mind of Dissent. It has been my earnest intention, and thought, and prayer, that I might be enabled to enlarge the charities of those who are to take part in this great conflict of right against wrong—that they might throw aside all that is tricky, mean, all that passes current among men simply in consequence of its conventional stamp—that they might breathe an atmosphere of holy virtue and manliness, and be able, at every period of their career, and in the hottest of the fight, at any time to plant their feet upon eternal right, and appeal to their own consciences, appeal to the knowledge of their fellow-men, and appeal to the eye of the heart-searching God, that what they have earnestly sought to promote they have sought to promote by means purely consistent with the lovely and beautiful precepts of Christianity herself [cheers]. Let me mention one more practical principle by which I have felt myself guided and impelled. I hold, in every matter, that what it is worth a man's while to do at all, it is worth a man's while to do well. I am not ashamed to confess, that in the preparation of the *Nonconformist*—more especially in the conduct of it during the earlier part of its course—I took pains—pains to inquire, pains to express myself, pains to get at the hearts of those with whom I came in contact, pains to make known and to commend to all my readers the thorough honesty of my intentions. For three or four years after I had embarked upon the experiment, I may truly say that the *Nonconformist* was scarcely ever out of my thoughts, whether awake or asleep. I had it before me by day—I dreamed of it by night. I had no sooner sent forth one number, than I had my thoughts busy upon the one to follow. I looked abroad and around me, upon every object that could interest the mind, in order that I might have materials for variety, for illustration, for argument, or for appeal. I may truly say, that it was the one purpose of my life, the single idea that haunted me during that period; and I believe that this has been the secret, to a great extent, of the moral influence which it has attained [hear, hear]. No man can be earnest, even in wrong, without communicating the contagion of his earnestness to those to whom he speaks. I feel grateful now for the opposition which I encountered at the commencement of my career. I am delighted at the discipline through which Providence saw fit that I should pass; and I earnestly trust that I may turn to account all those great lessons that have been impressed upon my own mind in consequence of the position which I was obliged to take up. I fear that I am running too far into an egotistic strain ["No, no," and great applause]; it is seldom that I indulge in personal feeling, and perhaps you will find an excuse for it now in the nature of the sentiment which has just been submitted to you. I have reason to thank God, and take courage. I do it with feelings which perhaps many of you can conceive, but which, I am sure, none can describe. None can tell the dreary prospect that was before me when, as I came to this metropolis, with the enterprise in my heart and in my head, of establishing an organ for the reflection and expression of great principles of moral, political, and ecclesiastical truth—none can tell the anxiety that was produced in my heart by the uncertainty of the issue. None can tell the shrinking of one's soul from the difficulties, un-



pleasantnesses, and annoyances which one foresaw he must go through in order to anything like victory. There were few who cheered me, who took me by the hand. To take me by the hand then, was kindness indeed; and the first to do so, you will expect, was our friend, Mr. Burnet [loud and long-continued applause]. But in general, my purpose was misunderstood. I did not feel surprised; it was the common lot of those who had struck out a new path—a new practical path—and had left behind the ordinary conventionalisms, at all events, religious conventionalisms, of society. Nor, after all, was the trial so great as was anticipated. In my work, I found my reward. I say it for the encouragement of those who are now young, and who will have to fight these principles to their ultimate issue. I say, if you will take your stand boldly, and look obliquely in the face, the feeling of unpleasantness will be but the feeling of a moment. Conscience comes in to aid you—the sentiment of the mind within bears you up—and then comes over you what I can only describe, in the language of holy writ, as “a peace which passeth understanding” [cheers]. In the daily routine of the work which I had set myself, there was full employment for all my powers; and though the world might scowl or neglect—and though one’s brethren might stand aloof, and say “Fie!”—and though the company which one was obliged to meet at times would regard him as they would regard one who brought with him a contagious disease—yet, on the whole, I felt prouder of serving the truth, of battling for great principles, and of suffering, if suffering there were in the case, reproach and contumely for the advancement of the great interests of mankind, than I should have felt of all the flattery which the press of the world could give me, or of all the smiles with which the Church could bless me [cheers]. And now what a change! I scarce know where I am [laughter]. Although I had occasionally dreamt of these things in my imagination, yet I can sometimes hardly realize to myself the position in which I have been placed. I look back and marvel—I look forward, and hope! Whilst some of my friends imagine that I am too sanguine—that the organ of hope is very largely developed in my head—I can say that I have not been so swift to anticipate as events have been to occur; that the movements of Providence for good have been, after all, of a larger kind than any which I had foreseen, or supposed would happen within the range of a number of years. I look upon the present times, with you, Sir, as of the utmost importance; and I feel that if ever a free and honest press was wanted, it is wanted in this age and in this country. What is the spectacle which has been presented to us in the history of the past year? Mind everywhere heaving—the mind, not of this individual nor of that, but the mind of nations—the mind of Europe—the mind of civilized man—heaving beneath the thick incrustations of despotism which had gathered over it; heaving up those incrustations, and breaking them to pieces. I have no fear whatever that despotism will again be able to have away over the nations of the continent [cheers]. Whilst I do look with some jealousy and anxiety at the course of events in France, I have no ultimate fear respecting the advancement of the liberties of that people. France has universal suffrage; and the people who govern themselves must eventually become an intelligent, thinking, and practical people. Let it be remembered that throughout western Europe, with the exception of two or three countries that have been scarcely disturbed, there is no country which has so restricted and limited a constituency as ourselves. We therefore need to have organs of utterance, for the expression of sound opinions and true principles. I should like to know that these organs of expression are increasing—not simply in the metropolis, but especially in the provinces. I see much of the country newspapers; and I verily believe that there is as much splendid ability and talent devoted to the conduct of those papers generally, as you will find in any country in the world. I see, one by one, those papers which profess Liberal sentiments are getting out of the shell of Whiggism [laughter], and are already beginning to breathe the atmosphere of—what shall I call it?—of reality, of Radicalism [loud cheers], of that *ism*, in fact, which includes the three great principles to which I have adverted. Separation of Church and State, manhood suffrage, and peace; these are the three graces to whom homage is now done by many country as well as metropolitan editors [laughter and cheers]. I don’t despair of seeing even our daily papers brought up to that mark. For my own part, I believe that it would be, even as a speculation merely, not simply safe, but prudent and wise. For mere “shilly-shally” sentiment, in the present day, we have representatives enough. We have Whiggism represented, if that can be represented which is so indescribable [laughter]; we have Toryism represented; and we have a sort of hybrid species, showing some of the qualities of both; but we have not fully and fairly represented the principles which, I believe, are bound up in the hearts of the great majority of the people of this country [hear, hear]. Well, perhaps, the daily papers will come round to us one by one, will adopt our sentiments, will laugh no longer at our principles, but will urge it upon the Legislature to give to them a legislative embodiment. But of this I am sure—whether they come round to us, or whether they do not, our principles are destined to a comparatively early triumph [hear, hear]. I look upon the secession of Baptist Noel from the Church as only an indication of a general movement towards the object we have in view. I do not believe that the country is unripe or unprepared for the full realization of our principles. I see some few respectable rich men,

who represent—or rather, who take the position to interpret the mind of others—standing aloof, and telling us that these principles can be espoused by no respectable men; but I do believe, that with the thoughtful, the earnest, the inquiring, the religious, the self-denying classes of society—and more especially with the young—these sentiments are making great way. They have established themselves; and they will, ere long, find such an expression as will make a deep impression upon the minds of our rulers. I am looking forward to that with earnest, joyful anticipation; but whether it shall come within one’s own observation and experience or not, it is a satisfaction to know—and to be able to pass out of the world with the knowledge—that you have been permitted, at all events, to have a share in the diffusion of principles which will be brooding upon the mind of society some centuries hence. I feel that to have been employed in this good work at all is matter for devout thankfulness to the providence of God; and I can most sincerely and earnestly assure you, that in those moments when most of all I feel the importance of the infinite as compared to the finite, I feel likewise the most devoted gratitude to Him who can turn whatever instrumentality He pleases to account, that He has been pleased, in His wisdom and goodness, to give to myself, among others, an opportunity of serving Him in a way in which the affections of my heart, and the conclusions of my judgment, can so heartily go with me to the work. (Mr. Miall resumed his seat amidst loud and reiterated applause.)

EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

W. BAINES, Esq., of Leicester, seconded the motion, and took occasion to express his sense of obligation and attachment to Mr. Miall as his former pastor, and as having been instrumental in teaching him great spiritual as well as political truths.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, expressed his gratification with the proceedings of the evening, and urged upon all present to remember, that their efforts to sustain and extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist* should not terminate with the existence of the Committee specially appointed for that purpose.

WORKING MAN’S PRIZE ESSAY.—We have received a copy of the following circular, and insert it as an instance of the awakening concern felt in the welfare of the working classes by those above them:—“A prize of two guineas is hereby offered for the best essay in answer to the question, ‘What is Religion?’ It must be written by a working man (in the strict sense of the term) who resides in, or within three miles of, the town of Ramsgate. The essay should not exceed twelve pages, of about 300 words per page. The adjudicators shall have the final decision as to the agreement of an essay with the conditions, the right of an author to have become a candidate, or the application of any other of these rules. The prize essay, if approved, will be published, price one penny; but any proceeds beyond the cost of publication shall be the author’s. Essays should be forwarded on or before April 30th, 1849, addressed, ‘The Adjudicators of the Working Man’s Essay, at Mr. Thiselton’s, Harbour-street, Ramsgate,’ each essay bearing some motto or mark, and accompanied with a sealed letter, containing the name, address, and occupation of the author, and bearing outside the same mark with the essay. The names of the adjudicators will shortly be advertised in the *Kent Herald*.”

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.—On Friday, March 2nd, Mr. Henry Vincent delivered a lecture on peace, in the Friends’ Meeting-house, which was crowded to excess: very many went away unable to obtain admittance. The chair was taken by William Norton, Esq., of the Abbey, who opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, and introduced the lecturer to the audience. Mr. Vincent spoke for two hours, with great humour and power, laying bare the horrors of the war system, proving that it never answered the end designed. He congratulated the “Friends” on the rapid progress the once-ridiculed principles of peace are now making; urged the people to agitate the subject in public and in private; entreated parents and teachers to instil them into the minds of the young; wished them energetically to oppose every effort of Government to plunge us into war; and advised the cultivation of fraternal communications with other nations: paying a passing compliment to Lord Rendlesham, our county representative, for supporting Richard Cobden’s motion for a reduction of the national expenditure. The audience gave tangible evidence of their interest in the question, by contributing liberally to the collection at the close, to defray the necessary expenses; the poor cheerfully and almost unanimously casting their mite into the treasury. “There’s a good time coming.”

SUPPOSED MURDER AT ISLINGTON.—Early on Wednesday morning, the corpse of Dr. Crook, of Bayham-street, Camden-town, was found in a field in the Caledonian-road, Islington, lying near a paling. A little dog sat by it, and its whining attracted a man’s attention. The throat of the deceased had been deeply gashed; there was a pool of blood twenty feet from the body; an empty purse was on the ground; in the mud of a pond hard by there was found the blade of a razor, partly bound round with string so as to enable a person to grasp it. Dr. Crook was about sixty years of age.—At an inquest, on Friday, on the body of the deceased, it appeared that the razor was found near the body, that the dog was not Dr. Crook’s, that the Doctor had been ill in mind, and that his family had feared suicide. The Jury returned an open verdict.

## COBDEN AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

### GREAT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the motion having for its object the negotiation of treaties with foreign powers to settle all national differences by arbitration. The attendance was very large, several thousand persons being present, and not only the body of the hall, but the galleries were crowded.

Alderman PALMER was called to the chair; and amongst those present were Councillors Lucas, Spier, Prins, and Baldwin; the Revs. J. A. James, C. H. Roe, T. Swan, P. Sibree, B. Grant, G. Chesdole, W. Stokes, and Arthur O’Neal; Messrs. Joseph Sturge, Elihu Burritt, George Edmonds, E. Sturge, J. C. Perry, J. Pumphrey, W. Morgan, John Cadbury, S. A. Goddard, B. Hudson, J. S. Albright, — Mason, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, observed that he entered cordially into the object of the meeting, which was to petition Parliament in favour of the motion which that philanthropic man Richard Cobden was to place on the books of the House of Commons that night. It was impossible that any assembly could be gathered together in a more holy, just, and righteous cause, than to endeavour to prevent, by every means in their power, the dreadful calamities and miseries of war. It was every man’s duty to try to end them. War was in itself not only dreadful to those engaged in it, but was serious in its effects to those who survived. There was the national debt—a debt of 800 millions—most of which was incurred by war. In the time of George III. that debt was only 120 millions, but in consequence of the French, American, and other wars, it had reached the enormous sum of 800 millions. That was not all, for he would venture to say that double that sum, large as it was, had been paid as interest. In an oration made at Boston in 1846, it was stated, the expense of maintaining the armies of Europe was no less than 200 millions per annum [hear]. Surely, when they considered that all this came from the pockets of the people, from capital, trade, and industry, it was enough to prove the truth of the saying, that war was a game, that if were their subjects wise, kings would not play at [cheers]. It became, then, the duty of every man—a duty they owed to themselves, to posterity, to humanity, and morality—to strive that this game should no longer be indulged in. They might not succeed now, but it was on such occasions as these that seed was sown that would take root and flourish [cheers]. It was a holy cause, which God would crown with success. In conclusion, he intimated that a letter had been received from Mr. George Dawson, explaining why he could not be present.

The Rev. THOMAS SWAN briefly moved the first resolution, to the effect, “that independently of the opinion held by many, that all war was anti-Christian, the meeting was deeply convinced of the evils that result from it by the burdensome amount of taxation it imposed, and the moral contaminations and physical sufferings connected with it, thus greatly retarding the true welfare and glory of the country.”

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE, who was received with much applause, rose to second the resolution, in the absence of the Rev. Hugh Hutton, who, however, assured them through him that there could be no one present whose heart was more deeply in the cause than his own [cheers]. He (Mr. Sturge) alluded to the circumstance that the Mayor had declined to call a town’s meeting on the subject, unless it was held in the daytime, and agreed with those who decided on holding the meeting in the evening, inasmuch as it enabled his fellow-townsmen of the labouring class to bear testimony to the principles they held, without the sacrifice of a day’s work. Although he held that all war was anti-Christian and indefensible, yet they were not there that night to discuss any abstract principle. Whatever differences might exist among them as to the abstract principle, there was no one present who would not say that he was a great benefactor of the human race who could carry into practical effect any mode of settling national disputes without an appeal to the sword [cheers]. It was impossible to conceive the evils, morally, physically, and financially, connected with war; but there were one or two points which they might comprehend. One was the rapid increase of the expense connected with it. Let them look back to the time of the Reform Bill, and reflect that there was nothing more strongly promised by its promoters than retrenchment. How had that been carried out? In 1792 the whole expense of the army, navy, and ordnance, was only £4,222,228. In 1836 it was £11,657,486; and in 1848, according to the Government’s own showing, it was £18,502,147. The Liverpool Financial Reform Association showed, however, that the whole expense was really not less than £23,000,000, a sum that would pay 10s. a week to 700,000 agricultural labourers during the whole year, and leave a considerable surplus; or more than all the money paid for cultivating the land in England and Wales. Was it wonderful, then, that distress existed? The fact that on the previous evening Richard Cobden’s motion for reduction of the national expenditure by ten millions, had been supported by 80 members, gave them great cause for encouragement. They must recollect that they blamed not men, but the system. To effect a change in that system had been deemed Utopian. Let those who thought so, look back on the progress of public



opinion. The wager of battle, and the murderous practice of duelling, had been put down. Was it impossible then to put down national duelling? [cheers.] War was more absurd still than even the wager of battle, for though the strongest then was sure to win, yet the combatants always knew what they quarrelled about. Few of the soldiers engaged in battle knew anything about the cause for which they fought. A friend of his had told him an anecdote which illustrated this:—his friend had gone to see a beautiful model of the battle of Waterloo, exhibited at the Egyptian-hall, London, and while there, a lady and gentleman, accompanied by their little boy, came in; after looking at it some time, the child turned to his father and mother, and asked what they were fighting about? They looked at each other, but they could not tell, and they referred him to the old soldier who explained the model, and had fought at the battle of Waterloo himself. "Pray," said the boy to him, "what were they fighting about?" The old man looked puzzled, paused for a short time, scratched his head, and at length replied, "I'll be hanged if I can tell" [great laughter]. He (Mr. Sturge) rejoiced to see that such progress had been made in public opinion, that the vast assemblage before him had met to show their determination, by their presence, to lend support to Richard Cobden [cheers]. He (Richard Cobden) might not succeed this session; but when they looked back, and recollected that the life of Thomas Clarkson was attempted on the streets of Liverpool, for endeavouring to raise public opinion against the slave-trade, and that he had lived to see the day in which this trade was not only declared piracy by the laws of his country, but slavery itself legally abolished in every part of the British empire; and that only ten years ago, the promoters of the total abolition of the corn-laws were branded in the House of Lords as little better than madmen, by the head of a so-called liberal Government; they surely need not despair of success. And let no one present suppose they could not promote this great cause; if they could only infuse into the mind of one lisping child, just merging from infancy, a love of peace, and horror of war, they knew not the extent of the blessing they conferred upon mankind; but they did know they were contributing one link to that mighty chain which would ultimately unite in one bond of universal brotherhood the great family of man, irrespective of colour or geographical boundary; and, above all, they would know that they were acting in accordance with the precepts and example of Him, whose example all Christians profess to follow, who had pronounced His choicest blessings on the peace-maker, and whose advent was ushered in by the seraphic anthem of "Peace on earth, good will to men" [great cheering].

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to, The Rev. BREWIN GRANT moved—

That this meeting would hail with joy any practical measure for securing the abandonment of war, and the adoption of some just and humane method of settling international disputes instead of an appeal to arms.

- He observed, at some length, on the policy which dictated and perpetuated the war system, which had its predisposing cause in self-interest; on the fallacy that war was profitable to trade; on the debasing effects, in a moral point of view, on the general population; concluding amidst much applause, and blaming governments as the abettors of a war-system to serve themselves, or their friends, or to blind the people.

The Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, who was loudly cheered, seconded the resolution, and in doing so said:—I have to apologize to you, sir, and to this great meeting, for not being present at an earlier period to move the resolution which has just been submitted. I assure you that it was from no feeling of disrespect to the speakers who have preceded me, or towards this meeting, much less a want of interest in the cause for which we are assembled, but it is rather to be attributed to attendance on other duties, from which I have but just broken away. Ill health, under which I have been labouring for some time; and had I sought for an excuse for being absent, I might have found it in the remains of it, and in a growing distaste, and, perhaps, inability for such meetings as these, produced by an approach to declining years. But this I feel is a cause to which older men than myself might give up the last grey hairs on their drooping heads, and the last energies of their nearly exhausted frame [cheers]. Under these feelings I was anxious to be present on this occasion, to bear my sincere, my hearty, my public testimony, in favour of that truly rational and Christian scheme now before the meeting and the country for their consideration [renewed cheers]. It is deeply affecting, and somewhat humbling, and disgraceful to humanity, that it should take so many ages to teach men the magnitude and turpitude of some of the greatest evils with which humanity has been cursed. I have persecution, war, and slavery, in view; each of which is considered a gigantic sin by the letter and spirit of the holy book, the principles of which I have the happiness and honour to inculcate. As a minister of that holy gospel, I glory in the conviction that neither the persecutor, the slaveholder, nor the advocate of war, can find a sanction for his opinions or practice in that inspired volume [cheers].

War is a word, the comprehension of the sin and misery of which, no human mind can grasp. It is an evil which no term can adequately express, or any language imply. To comprehend it in its full force, we must pass over the scene of carnage—the field of death, after the conqueror and the conquered are gone, leaving the slain and the wounded in streams of blood and masses of awful misery. I know that there are many truly Christian minds

impressed with the conviction that war can be justified. I do not intend to break a spear with them on this occasion; but I will say, that the man who opposes the resolution before us—the man who is not prepared, in the spirit of the resolution before us, to abandon war when anything founded on what is wise, just, rational, and humane, is proposed, as a substitute, the man who can yet delight in war, as the pastime of ambition, the field of military glory, or an outlet to a supposed redundant population, must have the savage, the brute, and the demon, concentrated in himself [cheers]. These are strong terms, but they are not stronger than the circumstances of the case warrant, when the language is taken in its proper meaning and relations.

Now the resolution proposes that this meeting would hail with joy any practical scheme for the abandonment of war. The abandonment of war may present to some minds considerable difficulty. How is it to be abandoned? First of all, by admitting and feeling that it is a dreadful evil, of which I am afraid a great part of the population have yet, after all that has been said and written, to be convinced. Convince them of that, and the spirit that inculcates war will soon be extinguished. Where is the voice that shall issue forth the dictate that war shall cease? Where? In the people [great cheering]—in the people of this mighty, enlightened, and free country [renewed cheers]. It is our honour and privilege to live in a country where public opinion rules and guides the current of national affairs. Let that opinion be enlightened, let the feeling of the nation be kindled, let meetings, not perhaps in their magnitude, but like these in their spirit, and its determination, be multiplied throughout the length and breadth of the land, and war must for ever be abandoned [great cheering]. We are told that this is chimerical. Chimerical? What said so but the ignorance, the passion, and the pride of those, by whom it is advanced. Chimerical? The friends of peace have reason, revelation, and humanity on their side, and if that is chimerical, let me deal with chimeras [cheers]. Chimerical? Is arbitration then a new word in the English vocabulary? Is it a new principle in the guidance of the affairs of this country? Is it not continually in operation, settling the differences between man and man in private life? If that which, by a degradation of the word, has been called the law of honour, had been set aside, and arbitration substituted, to decide between sensitive gentlemen, what opinions are admissible, and what kind of extension should be used for them, how many precious lives would have been spared, that have been sacrificed to the murderous system of duelling! And what, in fact, are the wars of nations but national duels, in which millions of lives have been taken, and millions of property destroyed? Chimerical? Look to what is passing around us; it is no longer an experiment, or mere speculative device; it has been used in our own times, and has superseded the necessity of drawing the sword; and what has been done in one case might be done in all. There are encouraging signs of the times for the cause in which we are assembled. Our principles are quietly, silently, and irresistibly, as leaven, diffusing themselves among the people. Nor is that all; governments are becoming more pacific, whether from policy or principle will, by some, be thought questionable. For my own part, I attribute it partly to both. I am disposed to give most governments in free countries credit for more virtue, and less reproach for vice, than many others; I deal not in oburgatory or vituperative language. I do not think that is the way to carry our cause. It is not the way to get a man to listen to us, when we want to convince him of his faults, to call him a scoundrel, knock him down, and kick him [laughter]. It is not the thunder and the earthquake of our passion, but the still small voice of a nation's reason, which will have power in the halls or the palaces of princes [cheers]. Some may call this tame, but let me ask, in the gentle spirit of one who is now with us this evening (Elihu Burritt), who speaks to the world for peace, and speaks in the language of truth, and in the spirit of charity [cheers]. I believe that the Furies make bad apostles in any cause; the Graces are sure to be more successful. But where shall we begin to infuse our principles into the nations of the earth, to interest the people in them, that the welfare of the world may be promoted thereby? Begin with Great Britain [cheers]. What a glory for the country greatest in arms, to be foremost in peace. What a glory for the country that has planted its standard on every quarter of the globe, to send to all nations the olive-branch of friendship. What a glory for the nation whose selected centaur is "the monarch of the forest," to be the first to exhibit a realization of the prophet's beautiful imagery, and to present "the lion lying down with the lamb" [cheering]. And then what an honour would it be for this town to be foremost, among the people of the foremost nation, in the cause of reason, religion, and humanity; this town, which is supposed to have the greatest interest in war, by fabricating the weapons by which its operations are carried on [renewed cheers]. What an honour for them to say, "Let the horrors of war cease—we will trust in God for subsistence for ourselves and our families." And what a glory for you to make the anvils tinkle, and the fires glow, and the sparks fall, and the sweat of the brow break forth, as you wield the hammer in your brawny arms, beating the swords into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning-hooks [great cheering]. Great God (ejaculated the rev. gentleman, in conclusion), thou that directest the affairs of nations, give to these multitudes abundance of labour, and remunerative wages, and speedily give them the work to do of labouring to convert the instruments of war into implements of peaceful hus-

bandry. (The rev. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst repeated bursts of applause, by seconding the motion.)

ELIHU BURRITT, who was loudly cheered, rose in support of the resolution. In doing so he remarked on the circumstance, that, at the present time, not one of the most benighted tribes of men contracted debts for carrying on war; and even in the middle ages, the slaughter-bills of Europe were paid as they became due. The present system was not above 200 years old. The unpaid bills of Christian Europe and America, contracted prior to 1815, amounted to £2,100,000,000. The annual interest now is £100,000,000, or more than twice the rental of Great Britain and Ireland; or, the entire profits of all trade and manufactures are absorbed in this war-debt. The entire shipping of the world, supposing every ship to be new, would be of the value of £99,000,000, or £1,000,000 less than the annual interest of this war-debt [hear]. The burden of past wars was great; but that of prospective, or imaginary wars, double the weight of the others. From the best authorities, it was estimated that the annual cost of preparations for war was £200,000,000 sterling. For the fifteen years ending 1845, the annual expense to Great Britain was £38,000,000, or four times the value of its exports, and would absorb the profits of £25,000,000 invested in trade and manufactures, estimating that profit at twelve and a half per cent. It would pay for the construction of 10,000 miles of railway every year, at the rate of £20,000 per mile [hear]. On a calculation, the nations of Europe and America contributed £1 per day for war, and one halfpenny for missionaries. Let them take the following fact home with them, and ponder on it. The peace establishment of this country from 1815 to 1845 had cost £503,224,000, or a yearly average of £16,240,000. They had paid that every year for thirty-one years. From 1845 it had yearly increased, till last year it reached the sum of £18,500,000. The profits arising from all the trades and manufactures of the United Kingdom, calculated at twelve and a half per cent., would bring £2,000,000 less. He went on to show, in his usual eloquent style, that there were signs of peace abroad, alluding to the circumstance, that the President of the late Congress of Brussels had laid a proposition before the National Assembly in France in accordance with their peace principles; that a similar motion had been submitted to the House of Representatives in the United States; concluding, amidst much cheering, by stating, that in August next Paris would witness a meeting of delegates from all parts of Christendom in favour of a union of peace; that whenever the fate of Mr. Cobden's motion was ascertained, deputations would proceed to Frankfort and Paris, and throughout the continent, organizing opinion for that great congress, which he was sure would make a profound impression on the world.

The resolution was then passed, amidst loud applause.

The Rev. A. O'NEILL then submitted the following resolution, which he prefaced with some appropriate remarks:—

That this meeting, understanding that a motion is about to be brought forward in the House of Commons, for an address to the Crown, praying that instructions be given to the Foreign Minister to negotiate treaties, by which this country and the different governments of the world, should bind themselves, in all international disputes, to refer the same to arbitration.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously passed.

A petition, embodying the resolutions, was then adopted, on the motion of Mr. J. MASON, seconded by the Rev. W. STOKES. The Chairman was requested to sign it on behalf of the meeting, and it was agreed that it should be transmitted to the borough members for presentation, with a request that they, as well as the members for the county, would support its prayer.

The chair having then been taken by Mr. Councillor Baldwin, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Alderman Palmer for presiding, on the motion of Mr. J. C. PERRY, seconded by Mr. Councillor Spicer. The compliment having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.—On Friday, a public meeting was held at the Lecture-hall of the Walworth Literary Institution, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion for arbitration instead of war; Mr. S. Sturge in the chair. The hall was densely filled. The Rev. S. Green, who moved the first resolution, said it might be asked how it occurred, that when the people were almost unanimously in favour of Mr. Cobden's proposition, only seventy-eight men had voted in favour of it in the House of Commons? The reason was, simply because the House of Commons did not fairly represent the people [hear]. Mr. Wade moved an amendment, but it met with little support, and the resolution was carried. On Monday, a meeting of a similar character was held at the Assembly-rooms, Hackney—J. Sewell, Esq., in the chair.

On Thursday evening, at a meeting, held at the National-hall, Holborn, a petition was adopted in support of the motion to be made by Mr. Cobden in favour of international treaties of arbitration as a substitute for war, and it was resolved that the members for Finsbury should be requested to present and support the same.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The "St. George" left the London Docks on Friday, full of goods, with sixty passengers, for San Francisco, many of them persons of respectability. She was despatched by Messrs. Cousens and Sunley, and is the first vessel which has sailed for San Francisco from this port.



**PSALMODY.**—REV. J. J. WAITE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Waite continues his indefatigable exertions for the improvement of Congregational Psalmody in the provinces as well as in the metropolis, and that they are attended with equal success. Thus, in the *Leeds Mercury*, we find the following paragraph:—

**CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.**—The causes and remedies of the defects in our congregational psalmody were brought prominently before the attention of a crowded assembly in East-parade Chapel, Leeds, on Monday evening last. The occasion was the delivery of a lecture by the Rev. J. J. Waite, explanatory of his system of instruction, and illustrated by the powers of harmony he seemed to educe from the lips of the great congregation. Mr. Waite is the compiler of an admirable selection of well-arranged psalm-tunes, judiciously adapted to the purposes of domestic and congregational worship, and well known by the name of "the Hallelujah." Both the first and second parts of this selection of tunes are being widely disseminated. Their popularity, though well deserved on the score of their own intrinsic merits, is in a measure owing to the signal success their author has achieved in calling public attention to the long-neglected subject of psalmody. This success has been secured by a course of six interesting lectures which he has been delivering in the metropolis and the provinces, and to the delivery of which, in Leeds, the lecture on Monday evening last was preliminary. These lectures are illustrated by psalmody exercises and tunes contained in "the Hallelujah," sung by the audience. In the course of them, Mr. Waite has stirred up the gift which, in numberless instances, has been suffered to lie dormant, and has proved to tens of thousands that after all there is no such unfathomable mystery in the use of the musical notes which record the devotional thoughts of many of the great masters of ecclesiastical song. Mr. Waite has not only pointed out the defects of our psalmody, but provided us with means which, if fairly tried, might remedy them. We trust that Mr. Waite will provide us with means of satisfactorily replying to these queries, and that he will receive sufficient encouragement in the reception given to his preliminary addresses, to make an extended tour through the West Riding as soon as he is released from his metropolitan engagements. Respecting these metropolitan engagements, we invite the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column.

**THE LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY** performed Handel's "Israel in Egypt" before a crowded audience, on Friday night. So numerous an attendance after the two performances of the same oratorio by the rival society only a few days before, was highly gratifying and creditable to the conductors of this institution. The choruses, which form the chief charm of this great work, were given with much precision and effect, and the whole performance was highly satisfactory.

**LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.**—The fifteenth concert, being the last of the series, was held on Wednesday, and notwithstanding that the night was winter in its roughest mood, Exeter-hall was crowded. Mr. Sims Reeves sang "The Death of Nelson," and so well that it was at once re-demanded, but Mr. Reeves was excused as he seemed somewhat unwell. The Misses Williams sang a duet, "The Swiss Maidens," delightfully; they sing more effectively together than separately. Miss Poole warbled with her usual success. Mr. Harper and Miss Kate Loder also excited much interest. Public patronage has encouraged the directors to add eight more to the number, the last three of which will be for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves, the first tenor; Mr. Willy, the first violin; and Mr. Stammers, the able manager, severally. It is calculated that nearly 40,000 persons have attended these attractive concerts. We congratulate the directors upon the reward which their spirited enterprise and judicious management have received, and upon the success of their efforts to improve the musical taste of the metropolis.

**DECREASE OF CRIME.**—The statistics of the Aberdeen prison show that one-third of the decrease of committals during the year has taken place amongst juvenile prisoners not exceeding twelve years of age. The decrease of this class of criminals, namely, those aged twelve years and under, has been remarkable. There were committed in 1843, 53; 1844, 41; 1845, 49; 1846, 28; 1847, 27; 1848, 19. The change is attributed to the effect of the ragged schools.

**THE SPA-FIELDS PETITION** in reference to Mr. Shore's case, presented by the Hon. E. T. Bouverie, to the House of Commons, measured 34 yards, 102 feet, of veritable signatures.

**SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—On Thursday the debate on Mr. Norris's motion in the Common Council for the removal of the cattle-market from Smithfield was brought to a close. The previous question was carried by "a considerable majority."

**MR. FLOOD**, a magistrate of Chelsea, has presented to the Church trustees of St. Luke, a deed of gift for £2,500, the dividends on which are to be distributed to the deserving poor of the parish on the 13th Jan., "for ever."

**REDUCTION OF FIRE-INSURANCE RATES.**—At a meeting of the representatives of nearly all the ancient and modern fire-assurance offices, recently held at the Sun Fire-office, a considerable reduction of the rates heretofore charged was agreed to. The very moderate, yet perfectly safe, rates charged by one or two of the new companies, and the transaction by them of a vast amount of business, paved the way to the reform we now announce.—*Reporter and Insurance Chronicle* for March.

**REPRESENTATION OF ROCSDALE.**—An absurd statement, to the effect that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the representation of the borough of Rochdale, has been going the round of the papers during the last eight or ten days. We understand that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour.—*Manchester Examiner*.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 7, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—On Monday, in the National Assembly, the House proceeded to divide on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of the Ministry in calling out the troops on the 29th of January, when there appeared in favour of the report rejecting all inquiry, 481; against it, 227. Majority in favour of Ministers, 254.

**REPORTED ENTRANCE OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO TUSCANY.**—Paris, Tuesday, 11 a.m.—The *Siccle*, which is at present a good authority, says that Government has received intelligence that the Austrians have entered Tuscany. The reported motive is the right of Austria, under treaties, to the reversion of the Grand Duchy in the event of the retirement of the family of the Grand Duke Leopold.

**THE POPE AT GAETA.**—Cardinal Antonelli, the Pro-secretary of State of the Pope, has, in the name of his Holiness, addressed a protest to all the diplomatists resident at Gaeta, against the confiscation of the property of the Church by the Roman Constituent Assembly. It is dated at Gaeta, on February 19.

**ROME.**—Letters from Rome, by Vienna, announce that Austria has offered the Pope aid in men and money. The Czar has declared himself in favour of order and legality. The Pope is said to have obtained a loan of six millions of soudis in Russia. On the arrival of the news of the occupation of Ferrara, the Assembly declared itself in permanence. Mazzini has been elected a deputy for the Constituent Assembly at Rome by 8,982 votes.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Roden, on presenting a petition from Louth against the rate in aid, expressed his hope that the Government would pause before they sanctioned a proposition which would create disgust in the minds of the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. If the Government were disposed to extend the income-tax to Ireland, or impose an absentee tax, he thought those who had the welfare of that country at heart would not object.

The Earl of Wicklow expressed a similar opinion. Lord Lansdowne then entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which some arms were withdrawn from the Government stores for the supply of the Sicilian insurgents. After some further discussion respecting the proper policy to be pursued by England with regard to the Sicilian question, in which Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Minto took part, the matter dropped.

A motion of Lord Montagu for Irish criminal returns, and for returns showing the mortality during each of the last five years in the Irish prisons, was agreed to.

Some other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell announced that the advice which, as he intimated the preceding day, the Ministers had given to her Majesty, with reference to the conduct of military affairs in the Punjab, was, that Sir Charles Napier should be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India; that her Majesty had been pleased fully to approve that appointment; that both the Duke of Wellington and he (Lord John) had seen Sir Charles Napier that day, and that he was ready to obey the commands of her Majesty, and to proceed to India. Loud cheers followed this announcement.

Lord J. Russell intimated that the navigation-laws would be taken on Friday in preference to any other business.

The House then went again into committee on the poor-laws (Ireland), the debate being resumed by Mr. Groan, who strongly opposed the motion, contending that no ground whatever, beyond an alleged necessity, had been shown for the imposition of the rate in aid, and implored the House to pause before levying such a tax on a reluctant people. There was a long discussion, in which various Irish members took part. Lord Lincoln concluded a speech of considerable duration, by expressing his determination to support the amendment, because he considered it, although defective, to be a step in the direction of the only sound principle—the principle of equal taxation; and if that amendment should be carried, he should then be prepared to vote for assimilating the income-tax between the two countries, making Ireland pay 7½d., and not 6d. in the pound. Lord John Russell delivered a short reply, in the course of which, as regarded the amendment, he said, if on the proposition of a gentleman representing an Irish constituency, the House should pronounce it fit and proper that, from that day forward, Ireland should be subject to an income-tax, he should bow to that decision; but he warned such gentlemen, that whereas the rate in aid was proposed as a temporary tax for two years, the property and income-tax, if once levied, would certainly become a permanent burthen. The committee then divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 73, the numbers being 164 to 237.

Mr. Reynolds proposed that the rate in aid of sixpence in the pound should be charged on all salaries of Government officers of not less than £150 a-year, and on all incomes derived from the public funds, on mortgages, and on all incomes derived from property in Ireland.

After a short discussion, the committee divided, when the proposition was negatived by a majority

of 161, the numbers, 51 to 212. A division then took place on the main question, when the rate in aid was carried by a majority of 172, the numbers, 206 to 34.

The House then resumed, leave was given to bring in the bill, and the adjournment followed.

**AGGREGATE PROTECTIONIST MEETING.**—Yesterday the Protectionists had a grand field-day at Willis's Rooms. The meeting was specially convened by the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances under which it is said the farmers are labouring, and for adopting the necessary measures for bringing a statement of those grievances under the notice of Parliament. The Duke of Richmond, President of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture, was unanimously voted to the chair. He was supported by several Protectionist peers and M.P.'s, and also by deputations from Huntingdonshire, Essex, Sussex, Warwickshire, Surrey, Hants, Herts, Wilts, Dorset, Cambridgeshire, &c., all of whom were members of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, or the several provincial associations in connexion with it. On the whole, it was a very select meeting, and there was a perfect unanimity of sentiment. The principal speakers were Messrs. W. Bennett, Cheetham, Ellman, Ford, Ball, and Baker—old defenders of the corn-laws, whose speeches were devoted to a description of the ruin brought upon the agricultural interest by free-trade, and to an enumeration of the burdens on agriculture. From beginning to end not a word was breathed on the subject of retrenchment! The resolutions adopted by the meeting described the disastrous consequences of free-trade, which, "unless speedily arrested, must overwhelm the whole agricultural community in ruin," called for an immediate revision of local and general taxation, with a view to the relief of the cultivators of the soil, and pledged the meeting "to use its utmost exertions to obtain the immediate and total repeal of the malt-tax." Another resolution was specially devoted to the recommendation of a moderate import-duty on all foreign productions; and a third directed the committee to commence an agitation throughout the country. The whole of this wretched pantomime and mockery, for such it will appear in the eyes of honest, unprejudiced farmers, was wound up with a characteristic speech from the Duke of Richmond, who almost promised a restoration of Protection!

I find a rising feeling, not only amongst the farmers, but amongst the operatives—aye, too, amongst the manufacturers themselves—to retrace their steps with reference to protective duties [cheers]. Gentlemen, I have every reason to believe that the shipping interest are now prepared to join you most cordially. I ask you, the British farmers, not to be faint-hearted, to rally round your leaders, to have confidence in them, and to work harmoniously with them [cheers]. I need not ask you not to follow Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Cobden, or Lord John Russell; for if I know anything of the true, sturdy, honest, English farmer, he will follow no leader in whom he does not repose confidence [loud cheers].

A petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolutions, was then agreed to, and the proceedings closed.

**MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.**—During the past week there has not been so great an amount of business transacted as for some time previous. There has been a general disposition on the part of buyers to hold their orders as much as possible, expecting that in a little time prices would give way to some extent. This feeling, together with the disastrous news from India, and the unpropitious aspect of foreign affairs generally, considerably influenced the market yesterday.

**THE LOSS OF THE "FLORIDIAN" EMIGRANT-SHIP.**—The fatal error which led to the disastrous loss of this vessel on the Long Sands, as detailed elsewhere, is alone to be attributed to a false reckoning of the ship's course.

**GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.**—(Archdeacon Court, Tuesday, March 6.—Before Sir H. J. Fust.)—Dr. Bayford concluded his argument, and was followed by Dr. Deane, who not having completed his address at the rising of the Court, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday.

**ALLEGED DISCOVERY IN VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.**—A correspondent says:—"Mr. Alfred Smece, the surgeon to the Bank of England, has announced, that by a test, which he terms electro-voltaic, he has discovered that the termination of the sensor nerves are positive poles of a voltaic circuit, whilst the muscular substance is the negative pole. The sensor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain he infers to consist of five distinct voltaic circles, which, upon theoretical grounds, he believes to be sufficient to account for all mental phenomena. Should these researches be fully confirmed by other investigators, they must be regarded as most important physiological discoveries."—*Daily News*.

**THE MAIL FOR INDIA,** via Marseilles, which should have gone out this evening, will be delayed several days, to enable the new Commander-in-Chief to arrange everything so as to depart with it with the least possible delay.

The 76th and 87th regiments are ordered to proceed at once to India.

**CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, March 7.**

We have this week a large supply of Foreign Wheat and Flour, whilst of other grain and English Flour the supply is but trifling. The trade this morning is in a very dull state, but prices without variation. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 730; Foreign, 27,190 quarters. Barley—English, 560 quarters. Oats—English, 690; Irish, 1,010; Foreign, 610 quarters. Flour—English, 810 sacks.



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The crowded state of our columns compels us to defer, until next week, Mr. Lloyd's letter, which was not received till the whole of our published correspondence was in type.

"J. C.," Colchester. We agree with the letter in the main, but we never republish letters from other journals, unless of great importance.

"Observer." Very true, but not very new.

"Joseph Clare." We had rather the controversy should be conducted in the journal in which it is now proceeding, reserving to ourselves the right of commenting, when we think the proper time has arrived.

"Observer." The subject had better remain where it is.

"The fiftieth pound, or less," declined.

"A Deacon." We cannot re-open correspondence on that subject.

"An Observer." The question has been often mooted, but to no purpose.

"John Penny." 1. If more than twenty persons are present. 2. No. 3. The magistrates at Quarter-Sessions.

"H. V." The letter he has sent is in type, but must stand over till next week.

"J. O. B.," Kelvedon. The substance of the fundamental principle of the society is, that all war, whether offensive or defensive, is inconsistent with the spirit and teaching of Christianity.

"A Subscriber." The number of slaves in the United States is about 3,000,000. The British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society is still in existence and efficiency.

"A. O. B." We believe he is not disqualified from being placed on the list of voters, as the act states, "that a successive occupation of different premises, each of £10 yearly value, is sufficient." But he had better give notice of removal.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1849.

#### SUMMARY.

IRELAND still continues to engross the main interest of Parliament—some portion of Thursday evening, and the whole of Friday and Monday having been occupied by the House of Commons in discussing Lord John Russell's project of a "rate in aid." Some twenty and upwards of the Poor-law unions in the west of Ireland are bankrupt, and find it impossible to maintain the terrible destitution which preys upon them. Landed estates are becoming in those districts worse than unprofitable—in fact ruinous, and, therefore, unsaleable, in consequence of the crushing burden of rates imposed upon them. The plan of the Government is to fix a *maximum*, beyond which land in the union shall not be charged with the support of the poor, and to assist in making up the necessary amount, where it falls short of what is required, by a general rate of sixpence in the pound, to be levied upon all landed estates in Ireland. The proposal is not a new one—in fact, it can be, and has been acted upon in England—but it has excited a storm of indignation both in the House of Commons, and on the other side of St. George's Channel. The result is not doubtful, but no division has yet (Tuesday) taken place.

The mode in which this question has been brought forward does no honour to Lord John Russell's tact, and very little indeed to his character for straightforwardness. We find him first of all proposing a committee of inquiry into the operation of the Irish Poor-law—we find his colleague, Lord Lansdowne, declaring in the House of Lords, that the Government have not agreed to propose a rate in aid—we next find the Premier laying a resolution, embodying a temporary resort to the project, upon the table of the committee, and demanding the adoption or rejection of it previous to inquiry—and lastly, we find the noble lord bringing down the resolution to the House, as the first report of the said committee of inquiry. All this has an air of disingenuousness about it, indicating a desire to carry out a predetermined purpose, but to shift the responsibility of it to other shoulders.

As to the plan itself, we think it open to several grave objections. As a stop-gap, it may be serviceable—as a line of policy, it simply throws upon

prudence part of the penalty due to improvidence. Why not, as Mr. Osborne suggests, raise the rate required in each union, by selling, not merely the produce of the estates, by which the tenant is the chief sufferer, but the fee-simple of it? Lord John seems to think, that rent-charges for family maintenance may perhaps be fairly compelled to contribute to the support of the poor—but mortgagees he would exempt, lest they should be provoked to foreclose, and compel the sale of the lands on which they hold their securities. This is quite in keeping with Lord John's aristocratic prejudices, and his leaning to landlordism. Sir Robert Peel, on the other hand, considers the transfer of incumbered estates to new proprietors, not only a thing not to be prevented, but to be attained if possible, and throws out a suggestion, startling enough as coming from him, as to the desirableness of devising some plan by which such transfers may be facilitated. The Irish "difficulty," therefore, is at last bordering on solution—unless the Whigs essay to carry out an idea which they intend beforehand to expose to failure. The speech of Sir Robert Peel is the chief feature of the debate. What he proposes, has long enough been urged by others—but now that he recommends it, the press, we suppose, will consider it practicable and statesmanlike. The work, however, as we remarked some weeks ago, may be better done by a private company than by a Government commission—but that that is the work to be done in order to save Ireland, we entertain not the smallest doubt.

The other work of the House of Commons during the week, setting aside that which is incidental in its character, may be soon told—a bill for consolidating under a single board the management and debts of all the turnpike-roads, introduced by Mr. Lewis, an under-secretary, criticised and withdrawn with a view to a new and more perfect measure—an address to the Queen, moved by Lord Ashley, for the appointment of a committee to consider the practicability and mode of subdividing parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, so that no parish may contain more than four thousand souls—on which scheme we have commented at large elsewhere—a bill, by Mr. Baines, for regulating the farming of out-door paupers, very ably introduced, and a twin measure to the defeated Whitechapel Rectory Bill, for dividing Richmond into two parishes, and for saddling upon the inhabitants a heavy vicar's rate, which Mr. Lushington strenuously but unsuccessfully opposed, and which the parishioners of Richmond have been too supine to petition against. There is yet time, however, to supply the deficiency and to strengthen the hands of the honourable member for Westminster in his future efforts to defeat this gross ecclesiastical job. We hope the opportunity will not be thrown away.

The Lords have sat at ease—the Scotch Marriages Bill, read a third time on Monday, and the Irish Relief Bill—the £50,000 grant—read a second time on the same evening, being the bulk of the work they have been called to do.

Out of doors little has occurred calling for remark. Mr. Hudson, the railway king, has lost his character—and, we suppose, his supremacy—owing to the discovery of a piece of "sharp practice," by which he pocketed £14,000 at the expense of a railway company of which he was chairman. As all his old friends are kicking him, we, who never had any partiality for him, will leave him alone. The case of Gorham is proceeding in the Court of Arches, and will, we apprehend, be decided within a few days. The farmers' meetings, now becoming frequent, and characterised by a loud tone of complaint, we have dealt with in another column; as also we have done with the recent disastrous intelligence from India. We will not, therefore, prolong our observations, for our matter quite overflows our space already—and as European news presents no new feature of striking interest, we shall hold ourselves justified in abstaining from remarks not required by the occasion, and cut short what might easily be prolonged, but to no better purpose than the multiplication of words.

#### COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES.

WE have all been wrong—the *Economist* says so, and, of course, nothing is left us but to bow to this philosophic decision. With vulgar impatience, we have been calling for "comprehensive measures." We are the unconscious dupes of our own "cant." We have caught the trick of the trade, and practise it without knowing why or wherefore. The press wants bold legislation, because bold legislation creates excitement, and upon public excitement, newspapers thrive. That is the whole secret of the cry for "comprehensive measures." Practical statesmanship must show itself superior to all this idle declamation. What the country wants, what Ireland especially wants, is—no measures, or, the puniest, most local, least searching ones that can be devised—of which, we suppose, the £50,000 grant may be taken as a fair sample. For what, after all, has "comprehensive" legislation done for us? Look at the Navigation-

laws, at the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, at the Corn-laws—all of them stamped with the character we wish to see impressed upon Government proposals—mischievous has been their only result, and repeal their inevitable fate. Let us take warning! Let us eschew all enterprises which do not come to us recommended by their inherent insignificance. It were well if we could attempt nothing—but if something must needs be done, or every pretext for official appointments cease, let us be wise, and do as little as possible.

Such is the pith of an editorial article in last week's *Economist*—such, a placeman's apology for the incompetence of his masters! There is about it, a cool impudence, a play of official self-satisfaction, an air of lofty and dispassionate judgment, peculiarly Whiggish. Like most things emanating from that party, it is truth borrowed for the purpose of decking out a falsehood—a reality harnessed to the car of a sham—wisdom pressed into the service of folly. It is true that we of the present day are undoing much of what our ancestors did, and find it expedient to repeal some of the proudest of their enactments. But it is also true, that in destroying as well as in constructing—in clearing the ground of obstacles, as well as in creating facilities for progress, there is a little, imbecile, contemptible method of setting about the task, and there is a large, manly, and comprehensive one. The complaint, not of the newspaper press only, but of all parties free from the opiate influence of place, is, that the Whigs who, when in opposition, boasted that they alone could govern Ireland, and that they coveted power for the simple and patriotic purpose of placing Ireland under a genial and "comprehensive" policy—the very word was theirs—have, as yet, proposed nothing but paltry, topical, temporary measures, and have expended their whole stock of statesmanship upon curing pimples, while the patient they took in hand is expiring of exhaustion.

Spite of the *Economist*, we repeat that the condition of Ireland cries aloud for "comprehensive measures." Spite of the *Economist*, too, we take the liberty of believing that we know what we mean when we use the now repudiated phrase. It is not necessary, in order to a "comprehensive" policy, to violate the great laws of political economy. It is not required that we should deny the social character of the evils under which Ireland groans. We have never advocated the duty or the expediency of Government doing that for a people which a people are bound to do for themselves. We want no showy but delusive schemes for feeding the hungry, or giving employment to the idle, or planting, building, mining, draining, fishing, under Government superintendence. No! but there may be "comprehensive" legislation for Ireland, notwithstanding. The people of the sister isle are not in a state of nature—their idle and improvident habits are not to be ascribed exclusively to "race," for out of Ireland its children can be industrious. The disorders of many generations past indicate something radically mischievous in the system of law which helps to mould their social state—and that, in our view, would be "comprehensive" statesmanship which possesses an eye to see, and which puts forth a hand to grasp, the evil of Ireland at its parent stem—which, by removing that obstacle to development and progress which paralyzes social life, would restore at once, and permanently, heart and hope to a people who have been so long deprived of both—which would dare to lay its finger upon the legal barrier intervening between a fertile soil and a hardy, and, in other countries, an industrious population, and mark it for destruction—and which, instead of dealing with local symptoms, and proposing a succession of contemptible little makeshifts, would manfully grapple with the monster social mischief, created and perpetuated by law, which locks up inexhaustible resources in the possession of a class, who neither will nor can turn them to account, and who, bankrupt themselves, hinder the development of social enterprise in all others. Even with regard to Ireland, as the *Economist* well knows, the duty of this age is, not to do, but to undo—not to create, but to destroy—not to rear up new institutions, or to frame new organizations, but to abolish mischievous privileges, and sweep away the protection which exempts landlordism from the necessity of standing or falling by its own merits. And this task may be attempted timidly or boldly—in detail or in principle—by the pen-knife or the axe—tremblingly, shrinkingly, blunderingly, and insincerely, or with promptitude, energy, and wisdom. The first method is that of the Whigs—the last is what their hack, the *Economist*, labours hard to decry.

Our readers know full well that this is not the first time by many that we have pointed to this policy as demanded by the present state of Ireland. The *Economist* may sneer at it as wild, theoretical, and everything else which a Whig vocabulary can furnish for pouring scorn upon those who believe that party to be incompetent—but we are curious to know what the official apologist will have to say next week to the suggestions of Sir Robert Peel, on Monday night. The honourable baronet



"cannot help thinking that it is possible for the Government, with the sanction of the House, by taking an enlarged view of the subject, to devise some means by which new capital may be introduced into the cultivation of the land in Ireland—and that if, without violating the rights of property, you place the land in possession of new proprietors, without distinction of religious profession, you will lay the foundation of the future prosperity of Ireland." "If you choose," he proceeds, "to leave the present proprietors in possession of their property, hardly receiving a nominal rent; encumbered with debt, with every discouragement to exertion, and so overwhelmed with rates that it is impossible to find a purchaser or occupant; I see no hope for the salvation of Ireland. But if, through the Government, or Parliament, you can establish some intermediate agent to get possession of that property, and can arrange for the re-distribution of it, I should see some hope of her salvation." This is hitting the nail on the head—and this is the kind of policy which, in the teeth of the *Economist's* babbling, men of intelligence, without any sympathy with cant, and wholly ignorant of newspaper aspirations, will continue to call "comprehensive." Why? Simply because the remedy is one which touches the core of the disease, and looks to all future time as well as to the present—because it attacks the various manifestations of evil in their one source, and by purifying the fountain-head, purifies also the countless streams which flow from it.

The *Economist* ought to be aware that no apologies, however ingenious, can hide from the public what every one sees, that in the genius of statesmanship, the Whig family Cabinet is pitifully below the position it occupies. No bluster, no boasting, no cool assumption of philosophic profundity, and, above all, no mistimed sneering of sub-officials, can cover up that glaring fact. Few, perhaps, may be qualified to take "an enlarged view of the subject," but fewer still, we hope, will be persuaded, that enlarged views are unnecessary. That the Whigs have propounded nothing but paltry, penny-farthing measures, we all know—that they have done so on system, and would fain convince us that greater measures would be dangerous, it remained for the *Economist* to inform us. We must say, however, that the wisdom is of that kind which comes after the event. When Lord John Russell was impatient to try his hand upon Ireland, he did not depreciate, but he promised "comprehensive measures." It is a day too late now, after two years' trial and egregious failure, to argue that he has projected nothing great, because nothing great was needed. The fact is, that where the interests of his "order" stand in the way, he never thinks of looking further. Political possibilities are with him what he can carry—impossibilities, what stronger hands than his are required to undertake with success. So he jogs on, from month to month, never risking defeat because never proposing more than the exigencies of the month will be sure to exact—living administratively from hand to mouth—tinkering, soldering, and burnishing, a little here and a little there—endlessly busy about small things—leaving it to his subordinates to belaud his philosophic statesmanship, and to exalt his littleness by warning the public against the imminent dangers which follow in the train of all "comprehensive measures."

#### THROWING AWAY LIFE.

WHAT party is to be held responsible for the frequent and sanguinary wars which have, of late years, characterised British policy in the East Indies, we have no sufficient materials for forming an accurate judgment. We strongly suspect that our countrymen in India are now paying the natural and inevitable penalty of that reckless immorality which originally put such vast possessions into their hands. Fraud, injustice, and violence required, to shield them from wild revenge, the constant maintenance of a large military force. Two evils have sprung from this necessity—both extremely unfavourable to a long continuance of peace. The first is, the sad neglect of all projects likely to develop the resources of the empire, in consequence of the absorption of its revenues by an immense army. The second, a forwardness to seize any pretext for rushing into conflict, and thereby gratifying the ambition of the military officers whose influence in Eastern society, is even greater than at home. Hence, no sooner is one war terminated, than another is begun. Conquest is succeeded by annexation—annexation by fresh strifes. Our Indian rule has got into a vicious circle, and war in some part of that extensive territory, or on its frontiers, appears to have become a rule, admitting of but temporary exceptions.

The last Sikh explosion, as explained by our own political agents, is owing, of course, to the restless and perfidious character of that fanatical sect. It always has been so—and if credit is due to our diplomatists it always will be very much the same. What we do know is, that a very formidable

insurrection rages—that an immense sacrifice of treasure and blood has already taken place—and that although Mooltan has been carried by storm, and its citadel surrendered, the "grand army," under Lord Gough, has encountered serious checks, and but for the fierce bravery of our troops, would have sustained a terrible reverse. With us, we acknowledge, the honour of our arms is of no account—but awful responsibility rests somewhere for the dreadful loss of life.

Our readers are already aware, we presume, that the last Overland Mail brings intelligence of another obstinate and disastrous engagement between the Anglo-Indian forces and the Sikh army. The details are distressing. The affair, as a whole, is a most awful but impressive illustration of the evils and wickedness of a war policy. Some five thousand of our fellow-creatures, between two o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, were blown out of existence. Fancy it! Take any parish or town in Great Britain containing 5,000 souls, and imagine them cut off in the midst of life, health, and enjoyment, not by a visitation of Divine Providence—not by an earthquake, or a storm, a pestilence, or a famine—but by human passion, or human instrumentality! What a groan of execration would burst from the depths of the nation's heart! What a shudder of horror would run through the social body, from one extremity of it to the other! And yet, something very like this is going on repeatedly, and mainly on our responsibility, and we listen to the melancholy story as to a romance in which we have no interest. The press is indignant that the loss is so great on our side—that is all—that no science was displayed—that the combatants fought savagely, without plan, and to no purpose—and that Lord Gough threw away, by his passionate haste, so large an amount of British life.

But, in reality, and as things are, rather than appear, the calamity to be bewailed is the sudden destruction of 5,000 fellow-beings, whether British, Indian, or Sikh. This is the damning fact which ought to rouse the conscience of each individual to some such inquiry as the following—"Can such scenes be necessary? Does any result compensate for such awful waste of life? Might not the people of this country put an end to this most fiend-like system? Have I, as one of the component atoms of the people, done my part, given my vote, used my influence, to render it impossible? Or does any portion of this blood cry aloud in condemnation of my indifference?" We commend these questions to the attention of each of our readers—and we would suggest that one of the most effectual methods of preventing these atrocities is, to place the government of the country upon a footing that would make them really, as well as nominally, responsible to the people.

#### DILEMMA OF THE "FARMERS' FRIENDS."

THERE is something absolutely ludicrous in the present position of the Protectionist leaders. They have got to the end of their tether. They would fain raise a cry for the restoration of protection, but no one will join them. For years past they have been battling for their own interest, under pretence of supporting the claims of agriculture. Now that free-trade has deprived them of this convenient cry, they are at their wit's end to know what tactics to adopt, in order to maintain the delusion that their interests are identical with those of the suffering farmers.

For our own parts we have never put much reliance on the indications which have been here and there manifested by the more intelligent occupiers of the soil to assert their independence. The great bulk of the farmers are bound hand and foot to their landlords. Political freedom they have none. Their votes are practically as much the property of their landlords, as the land they occupy. To talk about independence is equivalent to inviting ruin. As long as the present tenure of land is upheld, and the soil of the country locked up in the hands of an aristocracy, so long will it be chimerical to expect the yeomen of England to unite in giving a manly and decided expression to their wants, and in seeking an effectual redress of their grievances.

But we confess we were not prepared for so bold and earnest a movement on the part of our agricultural population, as that which we have witnessed during the last few weeks. Numerous and influential meetings have been held to demand the repeal of the malt-tax and other imposts affecting agriculture, at which language of a very significant character has been used in reference to their position. It is plain that the farmers are no longer deluded by the pretences of their "friends." To the objection that the state of the revenue will not permit the repeal of the malt-tax their reply is—"reduce the expenditure." At a meeting of agriculturists, at Chesterfield, the chairman of the meeting complained that the Protection Society in Bond-street had at present afforded them no aid in this matter, but that they were about to reconsider their de-

cision. Another speaker advised his fellow-farmers to cease agitation for a duty on corn, and go for a reduction of public burdens. At Framlingham, before an audience of 400 farmers, the chairman (J. Moseley, Esq.) said that, "although not inclined to join the movement of Mr. Cobden, he saw no reason why they should not accept his offered assistance." Other speakers called for a removal of the malt-tax, the hop-duties, and the restriction on the growth of tobacco, and one amidst loud cheers said that if they had free trade they must have an annual average for tithes. More significant still was the tone of a crowded meeting at Stoke Ash, on Wednesday last, at which a letter was read from Mr. Cobden, complaining that the county members are the authors of and upholders of the present wasteful system of expenditure, amidst an outburst of cheers. On this occasion the most outspoken addresses were delivered by two clergymen. One of them, the Rev. T. Creed, of Mellis, said:—

"In seconding the resolution he would just give them a bit of advice. They must act for themselves, and not depend upon their landlords. If they did they would be thrown over [loud applause]. He remembered a little time ago—it was within a very few years—that the repeal of the malt-tax was carried in the House of Commons. Who went down the next evening and by a majority rescinded that vote? The landlords! It was the landlords who did it. Then, at some of their agricultural meetings—at one the other day for the repeal of the malt-tax—he regretted to see some of his friends get up and throw out foolish taunts about not receiving the aid of Mr. Cobden [hear]. He was no advocate for Mr. Cobden, but he was an advocate for his untiring energy and unwearied zeal in carrying his point [loud applause]. They would do well to go and do likewise [renewed applause]."

The Rev. W. Cobbold, of Wortham, told his hearers that "so long as it remained in the hands of one landlord to screw out £3 per acre, while another would let them have it for 20s., so long they were not independent." Here also the Chairman advised his friends not to refuse Mr. Cobden's assistance. These are but specimens of the kind of spirit the farmers' friends in Parliament have to deal with. In Leicestershire, in Derbyshire, in Surrey, and even in Essex, language of a like description has been used. Indeed, the speeches at these agricultural meetings have been of a more bold and decided character than those which have recently been held among our civic population. The pension-list, the army and navy, the tithes, and a national system of rating, have been canvassed with a freedom which must strike terror into the hearts of country squires and Protectionist M.P.'s.

Such is the reality with which the landlord interest in Parliament has to cope. No wonder that 17, New Bond-street, is in a panic. The first symptoms of this meeting occasioned so much perturbation that a meeting was held at Lord Stanley's to concert measures to meet the danger. The result of that meeting will be found in the resolutions which are to be moved in the House of Commons to-morrow by Mr. Disraeli. The old game is once more to be played out. To use Mr. Cobden's expressive phrase, the herring is to be trailed across the path to draw off the farmers from the real scent. Mr. Disraeli's resolutions are admirably adapted to mislead his clients. Upon the distress of agriculturists and their special burdens, he will no doubt be indignantly eloquent, and the farmers will be left by their "friends" to take comfort in their wordy sympathy. It is evident, however, that they are not in a humour to be deluded any longer. "Fine words butter no parsnips." Mr. Hume and the free-trade members will put into plain and intelligible English the meaning which the Protectionists wish their clients to attach to their mystical phraseology. The false pretences of the would-be "farmers' friends" will be thoroughly exposed; and we have no doubt that the issue of the debate will prove that "agricultural interests" mean the interest of the landlord, not of the farmer. The latter will find that their interest is identical with that of the rest of the community; and that neither equal taxation, nor cheap government, nor a reduction of public burdens, can be realized so long as their "friends" are permitted to monopolize the government of the country, and to make laws for their own benefit. Before long, the farmers will be driven, by the force of circumstances, to advocate, as far as they dare, a thorough reconstruction of our present corrupt and unjust political system.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of University College was held on Wednesday; Mr. Henry Warburton in the chair. The report states that the students in all the College classes of Medicine and Arts had increased in the past session to 315 and 262 respectively. The pupils in the Junior School have somewhat diminished. The amount of fees received had been £15,302; of which sum the shares of the professors and masters had been £9,572. A donation of £5,000 had been anonymously presented through the late Lord Auckland, which was to be called the Andrews Fund. Three new scholarships of £50 each have been decided on, to be given to the best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Lord Brougham and Earl Fortescue were re-elected president and vice-president.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

It is said that the President of the Republic has come to the conclusion that France should take a decided initiative in the restoration of the Pope to his spiritual and temporal authority. In a Council, held on Saturday evening, it was decided that France should intervene directly, with the concurrence of the other Catholic powers, on the first appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff. Orders had been given to concentrate troops about Toulon and Marseilles, to be ready.

A deputation of the clubs and secret societies of Paris have set out for Rome, together with a certain number of retired officers, who are going to drill the new Republican militias of Central Italy.

THE MOUNTAIN, with Ledru Rollin at their head, have, in anticipation of the coming election, gone over to the Socialists. A grand Socialist banquet for the inauguration of the *Salle de la Fraternité*, in the Rue de Martel, was given on Sunday; admission, 1f, 25c. each person. 700 persons, including women, sat down to table; the galleries contained about 500 strangers. Invitations were addressed to the members of the Mountain, but M. Bac alone attended. The toasts were "the right to live by labour;" "abolition of the conscription;" "the emancipation of the clergy." Several other toasts of the same harmless kind were given, and the meeting separated.

The *Moniteur* enumerates further acts of violence committed by the Socialists on the 24th ult., at Chocaint, Furant, Villefranche, and twenty other towns in the departments. Fifteen persons have been arrested on a charge of rebellion at Lanonville, and committed to the prison of Périgueux. Several others had effected their escape; the son and son-in-law of the late mayor were believed to be the leaders of the insurrection.

The marriage of General Cavaignac with Madame Bauden, widow of the former Receiver-general and banker of that name, is talked of in the fashionable circles of Paris. Madame Bauden possesses a private fortune, which is estimated at 3,000,000 francs (£120,000); and the hotel in the Rue de Varenne, which the General occupied when he was chief of the executive power, belongs to that lady.

The electoral committee of the moderate party is definitely constituted. It is composed of 75 members, of whom 36 have been nominated by the reunion of the Rue de Poitiers, and the others chosen from all the shades of the moderate opinion. The committee will shortly publish the names of the members and its manifesto.

## ITALY.

Early in the week, it was stated that the Austrians had occupied Ferrara, and had marched thence on Rome. The French Government announced, on Wednesday, that the Austrians entered Ferrara, but had evacuated it by the 25th February—they possessed no details. Letters from Vienna explain the occupation of Ferrara to have been temporarily to obtain reparation of alleged murders of soldiers of the garrison. A fine of 206,000 scudi was levied, the assassins of the soldiers were shot, and citizens were carried off as hostages by the retiring Austrians. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rome, M. Carlo Rusconi, had addressed a circular to all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, dated the 21st ult., in which he protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians.

ROME.—At the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly, on the 18th of February, bills were presented by M. Manzoni for the sale of *apanage* lands to the amount of 200,000 crowns; for the issue of 1,200,000 scudi in bank notes, with forced currency; and for a forced loan according to income. The Minister Rusconi, in reply to a question, stated that the "Protest" of Pius IX. had been received, but not officially. This document was afterwards read, by order of the Assembly, amidst a general and enthusiastic cry of "*Viva la Repubblica!*" A question was then asked concerning the relations existing between Rome, Tuscany, and Piedmont. Minister Rusconi stated, in reply, that the feeling between Rome and Tuscany was most cordial, and that the relations with Piedmont were not in a bad state; that the Roman envoys had indeed been ordered to leave the country, but without fixing a day for their departure. They had received their passports before the Republic had been proclaimed. — The freshest intelligence here tells of two Swiss regiments, one hussar regiment, and several other detachments of Lazzaroni troops, in all, 17,000 men, with some twenty guns, being at or about Fondi, a dozen miles from our frontier town of Terracina. Report says that the hero (butcher of Messina) Filangieri is to command this horde of invaders, who promise themselves snug quarters shortly in Rome. I have strong reason to think that most of them will lay their bones in the Pontine marshes. Garibaldi is on the look-out, and there are fully 25,000 Roman troops of all arms, between the frontier and the walls of Rome.

La Presse announces that the Pope, after having consulted the Sacred College, has applied to the Governments of France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, for an armed force to enable him to return to his capital. It adds that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has resolved to demand the intervention of the Austrian Government to restore him to his dominions.

The *Alba* of the 25th ult. announces that all the troops of General Langier had joined the army of the Government, commanded by General D'Apice. Langier had abandoned the country. — On the 21st ult., at three o'clock p.m., the Grand Duke of Tuscany and his family embarked in the "Bulldog" steamer, either for Gaeta or Naples. The entire

*Corps Diplomatique* and M. Scipio Bargogli, an ex-Tuscan Minister, accompanied the Prince.

LOMBARDY.—Letters from Milan, of the 25th ult., say that Radetzki still continued the military executions on all parties who were found with concealed arms. At one of the windows in the street Durino, a mannikin, dressed as a harlequin, had been hung by the neck, in derision of an engineer, named Ratti, who, although a Milanese, had aided in the sequestration of property charged with the forced impost. Radetzki imposed a fine of 100,000 Austrian liras on the residents of that street, unless, within eight days, the persons who suspended the figure shall be denounced to him.

## CENTRAL GERMANY.

In the sitting of the National Assembly at Frankfurt, on the 2nd instant, the 15th, 16th, and 17th sections of the electoral law were voted. Those sections declare, that no substitutes for deputies are to be elected; that the elections are to be on one and the same day throughout the empire; and that the electoral districts are to be fixed by the separate states, except when they are otherwise determined by the central laws. The entire electoral law was then voted, by a majority of 256 to 194. The Assembly also resolved, by a large majority, to defer for a week or ten days the second reading of the project of constitution for Germany, chiefly in order to afford Austria further time for consideration.

## PRUSSIA.

## OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers on the 26th of February, in the saloon of the Palace called the White Hall; neither of the temporary Houses of Parliament being sufficiently large to hold the united members of both Chambers. The King was dressed in a general's uniform, with sash on his arm, in mourning for his nephew, Prince Waldemar; he appeared in weak health. The speech of the King is chiefly remarkable for the emphatic reference to the "confidence" which he reposes in the "organization, bravery, and devotion" of the army. His Majesty signifies the willingness of Prussia to make "all necessary sacrifices" for "a closer union of the States of Germany in one federal State;" adding: "The path towards an agreement between all the German Princes and the National Assembly at Frankfurt has already been entered upon, and the efforts of my Government will continue to be directed to insure it." A hope is likewise expressed of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the disputes between the central Government of Germany and Denmark. On the subject of strictly domestic affairs, the royal speech is not communicative, because, perhaps, there is little certain to communicate; but we are told that "the preparatory measures for realizing the independence of various religious congregations, as provided by the draught of the constitution, have been taken, and will be proceeded with as rapidly as the importance of the question will permit." The opposition candidate for the presidency of the chamber will be Unruh. The right and right centre expect to get a majority of between ten and twenty in favour of Grabow.

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

At the sitting of the Diet at Copenhagen, on Feb. 24th, the Minister informed the Assembly, that his Majesty the King had given the Prussian Government to understand, that, after the 26th of March, he would not be bound by the arrangement of the armistice of Malmö. The Assembly is represented to have received the information with much applause. It is believed here, however, generally, that no other operations of a warlike nature will ensue; and this opinion is founded upon the expressions used by the King of Prussia at the opening of the National Assembly.

## RUSSIA.

The German papers state, that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a note to the Great European Powers, declaring his intention to adhere firmly to the treaties of 1815, in so far as they have not undergone modifications by the Great Powers conjointly; and to regard any attempt to infringe the same, without his consent, as a *casus belli*.

There was a panic on the French Bourse on Wednesday, caused by a report that the Imperial Guard had marched from Petersburg upon the Russian frontier. The Guard is 62,000 strong, and has not left Petersburg since 1831. The rumour is without foundation.

## HUNGARY.

Conflicting accounts, in regard to the entry of the Austrian territory by Russian troops, have arrived. The fact appears to be beyond doubt. The intervention is believed to have been made on General Puchner's special demand; but the authority of General Puchner is questioned by journals in the Government interest.

The *Wiener Zeitung* attempts to explain away the serious appearance of things in Transylvania; but, if assistance is not speedily given to Puchner, it is impossible that he can resist the overpowering force of his opponent, increasing as it is from day to day, by the arrival of large bodies of Szeklers. It is reported, that strong reinforcements have already been sent from the Banat to the assistance of Puchner.

It is stated that General Bem was severely wounded—both his legs shot off—in the last engagement between the Magyars and the Imperial troops.

General Schlick has joined the main Austrian army. On the other hand, the insurgent General, Gorgey, has effected a junction with General Dem-

binsky, who has arrived at Hatvan, about thirty English miles from Pesth. The troops under Gorgey are 9,000 strong, with thirty pieces of cannon, and 12 howitzers. The insurgents are now stronger than ever, and are flushed with their recent successes in Siebenburgen—successes which compelled the Austrian generals to invoke the aid of the Russians. Windischgrätz was preparing, according to the latest accounts, to march against the insurgents at Hatvan. On the 10th, there were further arrivals of Russian troops (Uhlans) at Cronstadt. The Szeklers (partizans of the Magyars) had retreated to Marienburg.

## INDIA.

## SANGUINARY BATTLE IN THE PUNJAB.

The Bombay mail of February 3rd brings from the Punjab intelligence disastrous to the British arms. The most authentic and intelligible summary of the important news which we have met with is the following article from the *Times* of Monday:—

"Lord Gough, by the last advices from the Army of the Chenab, was encamped at Janiki, about fourteen miles from the enemy, with an advanced corps under General Thackwell some two miles in front. Actuated either by some indefinite desire to resume operations, or by a resolution to terminate, at all events, a period of protracted inaction, the Commander-in-Chief, without waiting for intelligence from Mooltan, broke up his camp on the 9th of January, and made a short march in the direction of the enemy. In this new position he was joined by an additional brigade of infantry, and, after a halt of two days, the whole force again advanced on the morning of the 12th to Dingee, a village about half-way between Sadulapore, where General Thackwell's affair took place, and Mong, where the enemy were supposed to be entrenched. On the 13th, the march was still continued in the same direction, and the enemy's camp was soon brought partially in view. It appeared that Shere Singh, though still holding his position at Mong, had occupied in great force a low range of hills at Russoolpore, a village a mile or two above Mong, and somewhat closer to the stream. What followed we must tell as it is told, for it is utterly impossible to give any order or perspicuity to the details of an action which was fought without any discoverable direction, intention, or plan.

"As soon as the advancing force came upon the outposts of the enemy the artillery was ordered to the front to clear the ground, and when this had been effected the Commander-in-Chief, after a little countermarching, gave orders to halt for the night. He had thus brought his troops within two or three miles of the enemy, and it was presumed that next morning the armies would be engaged. Shere Singh's camp appeared in view on the low hills of Russool, but the disposition of his forces has been but very vaguely ascertained, nor was it known either where his chief strength lay, how far he was protected by the nature of the ground, or what preparations he had made to receive the attack which for at least four days past he must have anticipated. A thick jungle of more than two miles in depth was interposed between the two camps, but what it concealed was altogether unknown. It was now two o'clock in the afternoon, and the men were marking out their quarters for the night, when a round shot or two, pitching close to the Commander-in-Chief, informed him that he had got within range of the enemy's guns. This rough message seems to have irritated him to an extravagant degree, and instead of encamping, as intended, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances of his staff, he gave immediate orders for a general assault. The army had marched that morning in a certain order of battle, and this order, we may presume, was still to some extent unbroken. The cavalry was distributed between the two wings, the 2nd Brigade with the 9th Lancers and 14th Dragoons being on the extreme right, and the 1st Brigade with the 3rd Dragoons on the extreme left. Next to the cavalry, on each flank, came the Horse Artillery, the infantry brigades being drawn up in the centre, with the field batteries in the intervals between them. No new disposition was made with reference to the sudden resolution to attack, no *reconnaissance* of the enemy's position was effected, nor were any preliminaries arranged to secure any plan or concert in the general engagement.

"The action commenced with a cannonade, which, on our side, had such little definite object, that the gunners contented themselves with directing their fire against the smoke supposed to indicate the position of the Sikh pieces. At length, the left division of the army, under Brigadier Campbell, was ordered to make 'a flank movement'—a manoeuvre which disclosed too plainly, that the Sikh artillery was to be found, as usual, where it could act with the most destructive effect. No sooner were the troops within range, than some heavy batteries, before unobserved, opened a cross fire upon them, under which officers and men fell by hundreds. The leading brigade, consisting of the 24th Foot and the 22nd and 26th regiments of Native Infantry, advanced resolutely upon the guns; but, upon arriving at the batteries, were so terribly weakened by losses, and so exhausted by their blind struggles in the jungle, that they were compelled to retire upon the regiments which had been ordered to their support. Their place was taken by the 5th Brigade, which succeeded, under a tremendous fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, in reaching the battery, and capturing and spiking the guns; but so completely were they then enveloped by the Sikh Infantry, that it was found advisable to close up and retire. This is almost the only definite operation of the battle, and with so terrible a loss was it attended, that the total discomfiture of the enemy would have been dearly purchased at such a sacrifice of life. The 24th lost







## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. C. Lewis moved the second reading of this bill. The principle of extinguishing turnpike debts by substituting the security of county rates had been assented to by the House in the case of the South Wales turnpike trusts, which he proposed to adopt and modify. His plan was this: the total income of the turnpike trusts in 1846, was £1,300,000; the debts were £6,600,000; and he proposed that the present tolls should be collected by the County Roads Board, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the debt, and the creation of a sinking fund for its extinction. He calculated that, making ample provision for the payment of interest to the bond-creditors and for the repair of the roads, the principal of the debt would be extinguished in twenty-eight years. He proposed to carry the second reading, and then go into committee *pro forma* to amend clauses.

Two hours of discussion followed; and showed that the most various opinions prevailed in the House as to what concessions Mr. Lewis had really made, and as to what the shape of his bill was really intended to be. Some leading members, as Mr. HENLEY and Mr. NEWDEGATE, contended that the effect of the bill would still be to throw the burden of insolvent trusts on the county rates; and they opposed the principle of a uniform county rate as unjust to districts now lightly burdened. Others, as Mr. WILLIAM MILES and Mr. ROBERT PALMER, thought that Mr. Lewis's concessions removed the ground of these objections; some, as Sir JOHN TYRELL, could not understand it; Mr. SPOONER declared it a job. The great majority approved of the principle of the bill, but many asked for time to master the alterations.

Ultimately, Mr. Lewis withdrew the bill, on the understanding that he should immediately bring in a fresh bill, drawn to meet the altered objects he had explained, and be allowed to proceed through the first stages with abridged delay.

## OUT-DOOR PAUPERS BILL.

On the motion that the Out-door Paupers Bill be committed, Mr. BAINES gave some explanations with regard to establishments similar to that of Mr. Drouet at Tooting. Such establishments did not originate with the new Poor-law Amendment Act—they had been authorized by statute upwards of a hundred years ago; and Jonas Hanway's Act rendered it compulsory on the overseers of the metropolitan parishes to send children out from their parishes. The Act of 1844 repealed the compulsory operation of Hanway's Act, but left the legality of those establishments unquestionable. There is not any establishment of the kind in connexion with the provinces, and there are but seven connected with the metropolitan parishes—two at Stepney and Peckham, one at Norwood, two at Margate, one at Welling in Kent, and one at Brixton. The bill now under consideration gives ample powers for the most sudden visitation by magistrates, and full powers of regulation to the Poor-law authorities. But it is probable that, before long, the necessity for such establishments will be displaced by the formation of district union schools under the provisions of the law of 1844. Mr. HENLEY and Mr. POULETT SCROPE complimented Mr. Baines on the useful character of the bill, which then passed through Committee.

## PARTITION OF PARISHES.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord ASHLEY moved a resolution in these terms:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the practicability and modes of subdividing into distinct and independent parishes, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each, except in particular cases, at the discretion of the commissioners, shall not exceed 4,000 souls.

He began his explanation by saying that his proposition involved no demand for public money; indeed, a large body whose feeling he expressed would resist any demand of that kind until the whole resources of the Church should have been exhausted. But the present arrangement and distribution of densely-peopled parishes render it utterly impossible to carry out the parochial system. With the same machinery that the Church possessed forty or fifty years ago, many parishes had enormously increased in size. Stockport possesses a population of 84,000, Sheffield 111,000, Marylebone 138,000, St. Pancras 140,000, Bradford 200,000, Liverpool 223,000, Manchester 353,000. These numbers exceed the population of many counties; Hereford, for example, has 114,000, Bedford 109,000, Westmoreland 66,000. In St. Pancras, if church-accommodation were afforded for one-third of the parish, it should provide for 47,000; whereas the provision was but for 17,000, until Mr. Dale became the vicar. He has overcome great difficulties in dividing the parish into five new districts; but the division still leaves great inequalities; one of the districts including nearly 20,000 souls. In consequence of the present state of things, proprietary chapels are scattered over various parts of London; but they are dependent on their pew-rents, and sevenths of the attendants are persons in easy circumstances. Lord Ashley read various communications from clergymen, attached to new churches in a position of inferiority, restricted in their powers of ministrations, and obliged to send the produce of fees, &c., to the rectors or vicars in distant parishes. To show the effect of subdivision, Lord Ashley cited the present state of St. Matthias, one of the parishes into which Bethnal-green was divided in 1844. It had been assigned to the Rev. Joseph Brown, before and after the subdivision. In 1844, it contained

school accommodation for 120 children; in 1849, between National, Infant, Sunday-night, and Ragged Schools, there were 1,100 scholars. In 1844, there were 14 communicants; in 1849, 160. In the former year, the attendants at church were about 40; in the latter, the large church was quite full at night, and was well attended in the morning. Between 1844 and the present year, 1,003 persons, of all ages, from infancy to seventy-five, had been baptized. That alone was a proof how much the ordinance must have been neglected; and was in keeping with what Mr. Horner stated in one of the Factory Reports with respect to Ashton-under-Lyne, where, on the arrival of an active and zealous curate, upwards of 800 persons had been baptized within three weeks, every one of whom walked to church. The change in their social condition was no less remarkable. In 1844, there was no provident fund whatever. In 1849, 3,064 persons, acting under the advice and care of their excellent pastor, had saved a sum which would surprise those acquainted with the destitution of the district—£513; while self-supporting soup-kitchens had been established, and reading-rooms had been set on foot to induce the working classes to abandon the gin-shop and public-houses, with the success which always attended such efforts when accompanied with facilities for procuring such refreshments as tea and coffee.

With respect to funds, he expected great good from the Commission lately appointed to inquire into the management of Church lands; but the liberality of the Church of England has never been fully tested, and proofs had been given of what might be done if that liberality were duly stimulated. The wretched state of Bethnal-green had excited the zeal and energy of that admirable man, Mr. Cotton, who had been able to collect money enough to build and endow no fewer than ten new churches. Alarm had been caused by immense demands: one eminent gentleman had called for 200 churches and 5,000 clergymen; the Rev. Baptist Noel, for 2,000 churches and £8,000,000 of money. Now, the number of parishes in England with a population exceeding 4,000 is not more than 279; and it has been calculated that 500 additional clergymen, with £300 a year each, or £150,000 in all, would suffice for the exigency of the case; and that it is not too large a sum to ask from the opulent, pious, and patriotic, members of the Church of England.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL signified that Government had no objection to the appointment of the Commission; and he believed every member of the Church of England was extremely indebted to Lord Ashley, who had added another to the many efforts he had made to promote the religious and moral well-being of the people.

Mr. HUME objected to the motion, thinking it rather singular that the noble lord should have forgotten that such persons as Dissenters existed. In all the large parishes in which the Church had been derelict of its duty, the Dissenters had not been unmindful of theirs. If the noble lord's scheme were carried out, and all England divided into parishes, each parish being limited to 4,000 souls, it would frequently happen that they would have a church and a Church of England clergyman in a parish not having 40 people belonging to that church [hear, hear]. If the noble lord was a real friend to the Church, he would bend all his energies to the removal of its abominations. A great deal was implied in the consent of the Crown intimated by the noble lord at the head of the Government; when the Dissenters were left out of view altogether, it appeared as if an insult was offered to that part of the population. When the House heard Ragged Schools spoken of, they heard nothing said of what the Dissenters had done for education ["No"]. The Dissenters had done more to promote education than all the churches. He recollected when it was held by a majority of the Church of England that education was a dangerous thing. He disapproved of a proceeding by which it was held out that relief could be obtained only by building churches and appointing clergymen rather than by attending to more rational measures. The noble lord proposed to deal with 279 parishes only, which were the largest. But was there more destitution, in respect of religion and education, in larger than in smaller parishes? In Manchester, for example, more people attended church, and could read and write, than in the small parishes which the noble lord approved [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Hume) would propose an amendment, after the word "population," to insert the words, "belonging to the Church of England;" and he should further propose to add the words, "and further, to inquire into the best mode of putting an end to all ecclesiastical sinecures and pluralities, and to unite parishes, where practicable and advantageous."

Mr. HEALD, though not himself a member of the Church, was interested in her welfare. He thought that the House and country were under great obligations to the noble lord for bringing forward this motion. The spiritual wants of the population had never yet been overtaken by the Church and Nonconformist combined [hear]. It was impossible to suppose that the noble lord intended to offer the slightest disrespect to Dissenters; the noble lord's general conduct must satisfy any one that no such unworthy feeling could obtain a lodgment in his breast [hear, hear]. If, however, the attempt should be made to subdivide parishes in the manner proposed, it could not fail to engender feelings of strife and bitterness between the Church of England and various bodies of Nonconformists in the manufacturing districts. In the parish of Stockport there were two or three chapels for every church [hear, hear]. In the borough of Stockport every Sabbath saw 12,000 children educated in the Sunday-schools. Perhaps in no portion of her Majesty's dominions was the principle of religious instruction as extensively applied as in Stockport. 12,000 persons, out of a population of 60,000, were taught in the Sunday-schools, and he hoped it would not be deemed a

violation of modesty in him to state that instruction was provided for 10,000 out of the 12,000 by the voluntary contributions of Nonconformists [hear, hear].

Mr. BAILEY forgave the opinions expressed in the first part of the hon. member's speech, for the sake of the facts stated towards its close. It was a proof of a changed state of feeling in the House of Commons with reference to these subjects, that the noble lord in making his statement, which certainly possessed some interest, was obliged to declare that it was not his intention to ask for a vote of money to carry out his plan. Notwithstanding the noble lord's disclaimer, however, it was not impossible that the commissioners might come down with a flourishing report, and, without any reference to Dissenters, recommend that Parliament should make a grant of public money. If he were a member of the Church of England, which he was thankful for not being [a laugh], he should probably receive the noble lord's plan with more favour; but, as it was, he did not rise to find fault with it, although he might quarrel with some of its details. The noble lord was mistaken in supposing that under the system which he wished to establish clergymen would become acquainted with the condition of the population in their districts. The nature of the clergyman's education, his habits and tone of thinking—at variance with that of the mass of his parishioners upon almost all public questions, rendered it impossible that any sympathy should exist between them. The noble lord stated that the labouring classes in St. Pancras did not go to church. The same might be said of the same classes all over the country. They went to chapel a great deal more than to church, although they did not go there as much as he should like them to go. But the time was not far distant when the members of both Houses of Parliament did not make the going to church a point of importance. The habit of going to church, and, indeed, morality and religion, developed to their present extent, were of comparatively recent date. It was not to be supposed that the labouring classes, surrounded as they were by unfavourable circumstances, could be induced, by any measures which that House might adopt, at once to attend church, or to feel the same interest in the subject as those who had long recognised the influence of morality and religion. The hon. member proceeded to refer to a calculation which he had drawn up, respecting what he called the "clergy-power" of England and Wales, and by which he made it appear, that the total number of clergymen—including dignitaries, and heads of colleges in holy orders, and counting each clergyman for two who had two livings [a laugh]—amounted to 16,800. It was a fact, that there were more than 3,000 clergymen of the Church who had no duties whatever to perform. Deducting pluralists, and taking the population at 18,000,000, there would be one clergyman for every 1,142 persons. But 3,000,000 of persons, representing a population of 4,500,000, attended Dissenting chapels; and, therefore, it might be said, that there was one clergyman for every 856 of the population who could be claimed as belonging to the Church. It would operate beneficially, and accord with the views of many friends of the Church, to consolidate some of the small livings. The clergy-power was very unequally distributed, being weakest where the manufacturing power was strongest, and the population most numerous. In the manufacturing districts the majority of the places of worship belonged to Dissenters, and had been erected by voluntary contributions. Taking the cotton and woollen districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire together, the chapels exceeded the churches by 2,994; the Dissenting Sunday-schools exceeded those of the Church by 328; the Dissenting Sunday-school teachers exceeded the Church Sunday-school teachers by 18,700; and the Dissenting Sunday-school pupils exceeded those of the Church by 42,000 [hear]. Instead of spiritual destitution increasing with the increase of population in those districts, it diminished. The population of Lancashire had increased 148 per cent. since 1801, and of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire—by which he supposed was meant the West Riding—104 per cent.; but, during the same period, the increase of places of worship was more than 240 per cent. The last was not a fact to show that the noble lord's motion should not be carried, but to show that it was a mistake to suppose that that extraordinary destitution existed, which some people imagined, where the Church had not been able to extend its efforts. He admitted, that the people within the pale of the Church were fettered by the ministering of the clergy—by the building and endowing of churches; but they could not be justified in maintaining 500 churches in Suffolk, 699 in Norfolk, and 675 in Lincolnshire, if so many churches were wanted elsewhere. With regard to money, the hon. gentleman the member for Oxford said the other night, that Church funds were State funds. [The hon. member was understood to deny this.] He was sorry the hon. gentleman retracted that statement, for if the funds of the Church were State funds, they ought to be appropriated to the purposes of the Church, so as to make it most efficient. If they had £150,000 a year amongst the dignitaries of the Church, and another £150,000 a year amongst the deans and chapters—men who appeared to make a very gentlemanly living of it, though he never could understand what they did for their money—it appeared to him that it would be well to apply a portion of it to the objects of the noble lord's measure. But there was a question with which hardly that House could cope. Of the livings of which he had spoken more than 5,000 were in the hands of private individuals. It was a great misfortune that that system had grown up. It was a difficult thing to cope with; but the time was



coming when the matter would be viewed in a very different light from that in which it had been hitherto regarded, and when Parliament would find some way of getting out of the difficulty. He wished to give one word of advice to the noble lord, who, he thought, was too sanguine. He believed that no effort of Parliament could bring back the great body of the English people to live under any priesthood of the Church which that House could establish. He believed that the attention of Parliament must be turned to getting out of the difficulty of a State establishment, which had under its administration some £4,000,000 or £5,000,000—of having a church so framed, so organized, that it must disappoint all the expectations of its most conscientious adherents, of whom he believed the noble lord to be one, and must be at the same time an object of political contention in almost every part of the country [hear]. He had no hostility to the Church as an establishment—he never had said one word against the members of it because they were members of it—nor against its dogmas or principles, and he only ventured to speak of it because it was much more a political than a religious question in that House [hear, hear]. He thought, whenever questions of this kind arose, he might be permitted to state what the Nonconformists were doing, and to show how far he believed the present organization of the Church and its connexion with the State were a state of things that could not be long endured, and would not fulfil those requirements which such persons as the noble lord expected at its hands.

Mr. Wood was surprised that the vast amount of spiritual destitution in the country being admitted, there should be any opposition to a measure intended to make more effectual the Church's own resources for the remedy of so tremendous an evil. He adduced further proof of what might be expected, from what had been done in the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's since he came to reside in it twenty-two years ago. The difficulties encountered by Dr. Hook in dividing the vicarage of Leeds showed how necessary it was to have some general measure;—

Dr. Hook possesses the affection of the mass of people in that town: a meeting of many thousand Chartists separated with three cheers for the Vicar. His bill was not opposed; the officers of the House of Lords remitted half their fees (Mr. Wood did not remember whether that example had been followed in this House); two of the counsel employed for the bill had refused to accept their fees; and yet Dr. Hook's town agent's bill came to £700, and that of his country agent's to a like sum; so that it cost Dr. Hook £1,400 before he could obtain a bill the object of which was to deprive himself of half his income. As a proof of his assertion that the resources of the Church only required to be called out, he might state that during the ten years of his incumbency, Dr. Hook had levied the sum of £100,000 in voluntary contributions in that town for various religious and charitable purposes.

Mr. HORSMAN spoke with unreserved commendation of the motion, as well as Mr. S. HERBERT, who, with reference to Mr. Hume's amendment, observed, that the evil of pluralities and sinecures had been, as far as they could be, provided against by the law.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. HUME inquired whether Lord Ashley would consent to adding to the inquiries of the commission the uniting of small parishes where practicable and advantageous.

Mr. GOULBURN advised Lord Ashley not to consent; and

Lord ASHLEY thought that, although the object was a desirable one, the additional inquiry would cast too heavy a burden upon the commissioners; Lord J. RUSSELL being of the same opinion.

The House divided upon Mr. Hume's combined amendment, which was negatived by 111 to 18.

Lord ASHLEY's motion was then agreed to.

#### DIVISION OF THE LIVING OF RICHMOND AND KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES BILL.

On Friday, on the motion that this bill be read a second time,

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON objected to the bill as a mere contrivance to create a fresh endowment. Dissenters were very numerous in the parishes which it would affect, and those religionists felt themselves much aggrieved by its proposal. This was in fact a sister bill to the Whitechapel Rector's Bill, one being a job of Brasenose, Oxford; and the other, a job of King's College, Cambridge. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. GOULBURN defended the bill. The parishes of Richmond and Kingston were large, and fairly called for division. The bill created no new endowment, but proposed to pay the incumbent of the second parish out of the pew-rents.

Mr. L. KING said, that the bill had been agreed to in full vestry of the parishes of Richmond and Kingston. Not a single parishioner had opposed it.

After an observation in explanation from Mr. C. LUSHINGTON, the House divided:—For the second reading, 36; against, 27; majority, 9.

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed.

#### IRISH POOR LAW.—RATE IN AID.

On the same day, on reading the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish Poor Law, Lord J. RUSSELL briefly said that he had at that moment only to ask the House to go into committee on the report of the select committee (simply embodying his resolution); and that he should then have an opportunity of explaining his views.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved as an amendment, a resolution declaring it unconstitutional and unjust to impose on Ireland separate national taxation for the wants of particular localities, so long as the

revenues of Ireland are paid to the imperial exchequer. He insisted that industrious Ulster should not be taxed any more than the industry of England; and he would not advance a farthing from any source without making the lands of particular districts answerable for repayment.

Members from the South of Ireland evinced some dislike to this amendment; and on a division it was negatived, by 139 to 15.

Sir JOHN WALSH then declared, that he should divide the House on the original motion; because he objected to the rate in principle, and because he objected to the plan of first resolving and then inquiring, like the gallant Irish general, who told his sons always to fight first and explain afterwards. The resolution was only the record of the balance of opinion among a knot of twenty-six private Members; for anything the House knew, it might be but a fractional part of a scheme, about the rest of which they were kept in the dark. And the proposed sixpenny rate in aid would be inadequate to its object. The property in Ireland rateable to the poor-law is valued at £13,330,000; sixpence on that would give £325,000; it was stated the other night, that a grant of £50,000 would be consumed in a fortnight; whence they might judge how long the produce of the sixpenny rate would last. These wretched doles of three-farthings a day do not really "prevent misery" and "rescue life"; though a sounder line of policy might indeed regenerate the country.

A pause of two or three minutes followed without any member's rising; and the galleries were about to be cleared for a division, when Mr. NAPIER stood up, and vigorously enforced Sir John Walsh's arguments. He called upon Lord John Russell to explain what modification Ministers were prepared to introduce into the Irish poor-law. Were Ministers ashamed of their proposition, that they asked the House to vote for it first, without stating the grounds or reasons that induced them to bring it forward?

Sir GEORGE GRAY deprecated this waste of time; and reproached Sir John Walsh—he excused Mr. Napier, who probably did not know what he was doing—with occupying the House for fifty long minutes in preventing what he wanted, Lord John Russell's statement, which would be made in committee.

Mr. DISRAELI pointed out, that the usual and respectful course would have been to explain the objects for which Lord John invited the House to go into committee. He showed how suspicious were the circumstances which accompanied Lord John's call for the sanction of a measure unexplained; and declared that, although opposed to the rate in aid, he was not opposed to any satisfactory system which might afford an auxiliary assistance to Ireland. To yield to Sir George Gray's appeal, would be to stifle the right of public discussion. After Ministers had so trifled, if not with the House, at least with their own reputation, he urged Sir John Walsh to divide.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted that Mr. Disraeli should think a case of this kind a fitting occasion for a "party" attack. To interpose at this stage—to refuse to go into Committee, on Mr. Disraeli's ground, that longer deliberation was necessary—would be to trifle with the welfare, and even the lives of those whose destitution they were called upon to alleviate. The rest of Lord John's speech consisted of a critical dissent from a plan proposed by Sir John Walsh, strictly to limit the area of taxation and to aid emigration.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT declared that he had entered the House without party ties, and prepared to support the authority of Government; but he now feared that the existence of property in Ireland was incompatible with the existence of her Majesty's Ministers. He repelled Lord John's appeal *ad misericordiam*, and demanded a statesmanlike grappling with the subject of the poor-law. Sir HENRY BARRON declared that the rate would stop improvement, and cause the discharge of labourers. Viscount CASTLEREAGH pronounced the measure dangerous to the Union. Mr. GOGAN, Mr. KEE, and Sir WILLIAM VERNER, spoke on the same side.

Mr. PRYSE PRYSE (with an enormous leek in his button-hole) complained that there was no Welshman on the committee [roars of laughter].

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL and Mr. REYNOLDS demanded an opportunity for Lord John Russell to make his statement.

On a division at a late hour, the motion was carried by 195 to 96.

In committee, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the following resolution:—

That in each of the next two years there shall be paid by every union in Ireland a sum equal to the rate of 6d. in the pound on the electoral division in such union, towards a general fund for the relief of the poor in Ireland. That the said sum shall be paid to a separate account at the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the paymaster of civil services in Ireland, and shall be applied in such manner as Parliament shall direct.

The House resumed, and the chairman reported progress.

On Friday night, the debate was renewed. Lord JOHN RUSSELL began with an explanation of the course which Government meant to pursue "with respect to this most difficult question." Although the object sought in 1847, that of placing the charge of destitution upon the property of Ireland, had in a great degree been attained, some evils have arisen; especially that alarm among the occupiers of Ireland at their new burdens, which has induced them to diminish employment, instead of increasing it as a counteraction to pauperism. As a check on that panic, although it is a divergence from the principle of local liability, Lord John thought it would be desirable, for Irish purposes, to fix a maximum of poor-rate—say 6s. in the pound. He also proposed in cases of necessity a union rate of 2s. in the pound;

making in all 7s. He had proposed that in the select committee; but as the committee desired to take evidence on the subject, he had withdrawn his resolution for the present. He was favourable to limiting the area of taxation. Not to a townland area, because it would be impossible to refuse protection to the small proprietor equally with the large, and some townlands are so small that one is mentioned with a rental of only £30; and although it might induce some proprietors to increase employment, others no doubt would drive away the resident poor to the suburbs of towns; where they would live by mendicancy. In the North, a limited area of taxation is found to work better than the large divisions of the South, and the commissioners proposed to contract the size of some unions in the south. If the select committee should adopt that suggestion, they would not be sanctioning the hazardous principle of individual liability. Among other amendments of the poor-law, Lord John proposed, retrospectively, but not prospectively, to make family settlements liable to deduction on account of the poor-rate. He now explained the general rate in aid. Out of the 131 Irish unions, 20 need assistance, in order that the inhabitants may not be left to the miserable chance of surviving until the next harvest. A great deal has been done to stimulate industry in Ireland; more than £2,000,000 has been granted for land improvements, drainage, navigation, piers and harbours, and railways; and £1,000,000 more remains to be drawn from time to time. In addition to those efforts, £50,000 has been granted this year for the relief of the distressed unions. But if this system is to continue in any way, it is right that Ireland should contribute her portion to the fund. In some parts of Ireland he found that the average of poor-rates levied has been less than in many parts of England; he cited several examples, ranging from 1s. 2d. to 4s. 1½d. In answer to the argument that such parts of Ireland are no more liable to the duty of supplying deficiencies in other parts than Lancashire would be for Norfolk, he observed that Ireland is exempt from more than £12,000,000 of taxes paid by Great Britain; and he believed that the extension to Ireland, say of the Income-tax, would be met by louder opposition than even this sixpenny rate. If the House were to agree to the proposition, he believed that Government would be entitled to ask from the House some advance before the rate could be collected, in order to relieve the more pressing wants. He called upon the House to assent to his proposition, in consideration that the whole social state of Ireland is undergoing great transition; and that they might thus save some of the miseries, and many of the deaths, which are the consequences of that transition.

This explanation elicited a new burst of objection from a number of members—Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, Lord BERNARD, Mr. FAGAN, Mr. BANKES, Mr. MONSELL—on a variety of grounds, not differing from those stated on previous evenings. The general opinion was that the scheme was wholly and thoroughly inadequate to the exigencies of the case; but Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL and Mr. FAGAN intimated that they should support the Government plan in default of a better. Mr. BANKES told Lord John Russell, that if he had before explained that his plan included more advances, on the security of this precarious rate in aid, he could not have induced the House to go into committee. On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, the chairman reported progress, Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimating that he should propose to go into committee again on Monday.

On Monday night, the House again went into committee, when Mr. OSBORNE commenced by charging Ministers with inability to deal with the tremendous difficulties with which the subject was surrounded. Instead of bringing forward, as they might have done, effectual measures in time, they resorted now to an empirical remedy, which could administer no permanent relief. He cautioned the House against expecting that advances from the consolidated fund made on the credit of this rate in aid would be repaid by a country in an atrophy of pauperism; and he warned them of future claims from a hundred other tottering unions. What was to be done when this rate was exhausted and the rateable property was eaten up? The poor-law must be remodelled, and all property subjected to a rate, which must be properly expended. But a poor-law gave no impulse to the flow of capital and employment of labour; it diminished both. Why not enforce the sale of lands which had not paid their proportion of the rate; make the rental of those under the courts responsible; and enfranchise landed property from the restrictions upon its ready sale?

Sir R. PEEL was not for fixing the sustentation of the destitute in Ireland upon each individual union. Great injustice had been done to the landlords of Ireland, who had made, in many parts, strenuous exertions; and if the whole of the rates had not been paid, it was often through physical impossibility. If extrinsic aid was refused, it might expose some of the destitute class in Ireland to die of famine; and he could not believe that a British House of Commons would consent to such an alternative. He was aware of the evils attending such a mode of relief; but if the policy of teaching the people to rely upon charity rather than upon their own exertions was wrong, we were responsible. Considering that Ireland had been, for the last three or four years, placed in unparalleled circumstances, he should give his support to the continuance of some assistance from other sources than the property of the unions. Then from what source should it come? He thought the other parts of the empire had a right to call upon Ireland to make a strenuous effort for her own relief. He put this not upon the ground, that the taxation in Ireland was unequal as compared with that of England; if it was, the fair



conclusion was—restore the balance. He put it on the ground that, in this country, we adopted the principle, if a union was unable to support its own poor, of subjecting the vicinage. In Ireland, however, the extending the area of taxation in this manner would, in some parts, be likely to extend the area of distress, and involve the whole in one common calamity. He preferred, therefore, a general rate in aid, which he thought fairer for another reason—namely, the large amount of advances made for public works in Ireland which had not been repaid. The right hon. baronet then proceeded to say that,—

He should see with great satisfaction the Government possessed with the power and intention of re-distributing property in the west of Ireland. He would advise, in order to avert the danger that was gradually advancing, and to meet the imminent present crisis, the selection of persons by the Crown as the best means of effecting a transfer of property consistently with equity and justice, guaranteeing the future proprietors against unlimited demands on account of poor-rate, making improvements, whereby a great body of men could be employed, setting the people to make roads through inaccessible districts, and even in the cultivation of that land which was now thrown out of cultivation. It appeared to him that that would be a better course than the voting of limited sums of money in relief, trusting that the future potato crop of next year would be better than the preceding. He saw no hope but in a transfer of property—that transfer not to be effected by individual barter, but by the intervention of Government, or some commission which would take the whole of the district, and be the means of raising it from its present lamentable situation. He looked to the situation of the west of Ireland with perfect despair; but there was no reason why, if the possession in respect to the tenure of land could be improved, it should not be a most prosperous and thriving district. It appeared to him, therefore, that they had now the opportunity, by applying, with the aid of Government, a new constitution to property, new capital to the cultivation of the soil, of materially improving the condition of the country; and, if they should succeed in extricating her from her present state of calamity and affliction, the means of also affording future prosperity, happiness for herself, and strength to the united empire [cheers].

Major BLACKALL moved as an amendment:—

That an auxiliary fund, for the relief of the extraordinary distress in Ireland, be raised by a rate not exceeding 6d. in the pound, to be levied on all property and incomes in Ireland above the annual value of £150.

Mr. W. BROWN considered that if Sir Robert Peel's plan were carried out, it would afford the best guarantee for the future prosperity of Ireland. He should vote for the rate in aid.

Sir E. MACNAUGHTEN asked why Ulster and Leinster should pay for the management of the rest of the island, and condemned the Government proposition as impolitic, unjust, and ruinous to those parts of that country not already steeped in pauperism.

Mr. SCULLY, Sir W. VERNER, Mr. BOUKE, and Sir A. BROOKE, addressed the House against the rate.

Mr. CLEMENTS urged the imposition of an income-tax rather than a rate in aid.

Mr. B. ROCHE supported the resolution, because it proposed a temporary relief for a temporary want, because he thought it was due to the English people, who had made such sacrifices for the relief of Irish distress, but he did hope the rate would not be levied until after harvest.

Sir G. GREY combated the arguments put forward by various speakers, and asked as regarded the amendment for the substitution of an income-tax of sixpence, What was the difference between the two, if they both were to be applied to the same objects? Was not an income-tax for local purposes a rate in aid? The question then was to consider whether the income-tax would be more acceptable to the Irish people generally than the rate. There was no doubt of the desirability of accelerating the transfer of real property, but the thing that was wanted was so to modify the poor-law as to induce persons to enter the market without being deterred from purchasing by the weight of poor-rates, a circumstance which no doubt was the principal cause why the Sale of Incumbered Estates Act of last session had been comparatively inoperative.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that the Chairman report progress. The large estate in the west of Ireland referred to by Sir Robert Peel was, he understood, about to be sold to a large insurance company.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL interposed, hoping that the sense of the committee might be taken on the first resolution.

After a few words from Sir J. WALSH, the committee divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 147, the numbers 104 to 251.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the adjournment, when Lord J. RUSSELL acceded, on the understanding that the debate should be resumed on Tuesday, expressing his hope that gentlemen who had notices on the paper would postpone them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PROTECTIONIST RESOLUTIONS.**—The following are the terms of the resolutions embraced in Mr. Disraeli's notice of motion in the House of Commons, for the 8th of March (to-morrow). They were placed on the table of the House on Thursday evening last:—

That the whole of the local taxation of the country for national purposes falls mainly, if not exclusively, on real property, and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust.

That the hardship of this apportionment is greatly aggravated by the fact that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed by the recent changes in the law to direct competition with the untaxed produce of foreign countries, the home producer being thus subjected to a burden of taxation, which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British pro-

duce; and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry.

That this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burthens.

On Monday night, Mr. HUME gave notice that he would move, as an amendment on Mr. Disraeli's motion:—

That if the local taxation of the country falls unequally on landed property, or bears with undue severity upon the occupiers of land (of which there is no proof before this House), such inequalities and undue pressure ought to be removed: but with the view of giving speedy relief to the agricultural and other interests of the country, without detriment to the claims of the national creditor, the public expenditure, now excessive, ought to be forthwith reduced, so as to enable Parliament to repeal totally the duties on malt and hops, and to remove, as soon as practicable, other taxes which impede the progress of agricultural and commercial industry.

Mr. PUSEY obtained leave, on Thursday, to bring in a Bill to improve the relation between landlord and tenant in England and Wales.

**THE COLONIAL OFFICE COMMITTEE.**—After some private higgling on the part of the Government, the Ceylon and British Guiana Committee was nominated as follows:—Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Hogg, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Charles Villiers, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Adderley, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Lord Hotham, Mr. Baillie, Mr. McCullagh, Major Blackall.

**THE REPUBLIC OF TUSCANY.**—In the House of Lords, replying to Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he did not know, and did not believe, that our Consul at Leghorn had in any way recognised the insurgent Government of Tuscany.

EARL GREY laid on the table "a very important memorial" just received from the Assembly of Canada on the subject of the Navigation-laws.

**RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**—In reply to Lord D. Stuart, Lord PALMERSTON said he had received information, that the authorities of two towns on the borders of Wallachia had made application to the commanding officers of some Russian troops to prevent the occupation of those towns by the Hungarians. With that application the Russians complied; and it was during such occupation that engagements took place between the Austrian forces and those of Hungary.

**THE WOODS AND FORESTS.**—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, a conversation took place respecting the statements which have appeared in the daily journals, respecting the leases of land in the Green Park, granted by the Woods and Forests to certain noblemen at a very easy rate. From the explanation made by the Earl of CARLISLE and the Earl of ELMESBURY, it appears that the pieces of ground in question are mere slips of garden-ground, let to the proprietors of the adjacent mansions.

**SCOTCH MARRIAGES.**—In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord CAMPBELL's two bills on Scotch marriages and registration were read a third time and passed, under a protest from the Earl of Aberdeen, who complained that these measures had been hurried through the House.

**ARBITRATION.**—Mr. CORDEN has given notice that on an early day he will move:—

That an humble address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Governments, inviting them to concur in treaties, by which the contracting parties shall respectively bind themselves in any future misunderstanding or difficulty that may arise, which cannot be settled by mutual negotiation, to refer the subject-matter of dispute to the decision of arbitration.

**ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA.**—Mr. M'GREGOR, on the 15th instant, to move for leave to bring in a bill to constitute the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and Fulham, a Parliamentary borough; and to transfer to such borough the power of returning two members to Parliament in lieu of Sudbury.

**THE WAR IN THE PUNJAB.**—On Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. HUME, with reference to the recent despatches from the Punjab, said:—

There can be no doubt that the state of our military operations in India must be a matter, not certainly of indifference, but the deepest interest, to every member of this House. I can, however, only state at present, that her Majesty's Government, after considering the intelligence which has been received, have offered to her Majesty that advice which they think best calculated to meet the emergency which at present exists in that part of her dominions. But I have not as yet received her Majesty's reply to the advice which I have humbly tendered to her Majesty; but as soon as that answer is received, and can be with propriety communicated to the House, I will lose no time in laying it before the House.

**THE BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.**—The following members of this committee were nominated on Monday:—Sir J. Pakington, Lord Ashley, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Bouvier, Viscount Mahon, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Legh. On the motion that Sir J. Hanmer be a member of the committee, the House, on the motion of Col. SIBTHORP, divided, when it appearing that forty members were not present (the numbers being—for Sir J. Hanmer, 31; against, 3), the Speaker declared an adjournment of the House at one o'clock.

**CAUTION TO NURSES.**—A child seventeen months old, named Senna Ellen Hope, died in the Bristol Infirmary on Monday evening, in consequence of biting off and swallowing a piece of wine-glass in which its mother had given it medicine. Every means were tried to dislodge the glass, which caused much bleeding, but without effect. After death it was found in the larynx, between the gullet and the windpipe, in a situation where no instrument could discover it during life. —*Hereford Journal.*

#### TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

On the 26th of February, the following resolutions were submitted to the House of Commons for its consideration:—

"That the net expenditure of the Government for the year 1835 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 260, 1847), amounted to £44,422,000; that the net expenditure for the year ending the 5th of January, 1849 (Parliamentary Paper, No. 1, 1849), amounted to £54,185,000; the increase of nearly £10,000,000 having been caused principally by successive augmentations of our warlike establishments, and outlays for defensive armaments; that no foreign danger, nor necessary cost of the civil Government, nor indispensable disbursements for the services in our dependencies abroad, warrant the continuance of this increase of expenditure; that the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede the operations of agriculture and manufacture, and diminish the funds for the employment of labour in all branches of productive industry, thereby increasing pauperism and crime, and adding grievously to the local and general burdens of the people; that to diminish those evils, it is expedient that this House take steps to reduce the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to an amount not exceeding the sum which, within the last fourteen years, has been proved to be sufficient for the maintenance of the security, honour, and dignity, of the nation."

This resolution the House refused to adopt by 275 to 78 votes.

The question of a reduction in the national expenditure adequate to afford relief to the people by a material lessening of taxation, is thus, for the present, decided—it is refused.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported, in the course of the debate, to have made the following observations:—"When he found that in the last twenty years the people of this country had been relieved from taxes to a most enormous extent, and that those taxes were on articles of consumption or the raw materials of manufacture, he was at a loss to understand on what ground it was now, for the first time, asserted in those associations throughout the country, and in a public manner, that taxation pressed in so grievous a manner. In the last twenty years there had been repealed or reduced taxes to nearly £20,000,000. There had been imposed taxes to about £9,800,000, the country being relieved to the extent of £9,899,000, or nearly £10,000,000, of one description of taxes or another, taken from articles of consumption and raw materials."

To these remarks the Association oppose the following comparison of taxation in 1801, and the three years ending the 5th of January, 1846-7, and 8:—

|                                     | 1801       | 1846       | 1847       | 1848       |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Customs and Excise                  | 19,330,867 | 36,339,150 | 37,990,461 | 35,575,314 |
| Stamps                              | 3,019,844  | 7,871,968  | 7,675,921  | 7,671,325  |
| Taxes (including Property & Income) | 9,857,134  | 9,624,394  | 10,018,141 | 10,165,516 |

Thus taxes, strictly so called, and paid altogether by the wealthier classes (including the property and income tax), have increased since 1801, on the average of the three years ending the 5th of January, 1846-7, and 8, by the comparatively trifling amount of £79,000 only, while stamps (including the probate and legacy duties, which do not apply to freehold property, and, therefore, press more on the middle classes) have increased in the same period £4,689,000; but the Customs and Excise, which are contributed by the masses, and which press most especially and most heartlessly on the poor, have, during the same time, been augmented by no less a sum than £17,070,000.

The Customs and Excise Taxes, taken chiefly from the poverty, and not from the property of the country, pay every farthing of the expenses of the State, including the civil government, justice, diplomacy, forces, public works, bounties, and miscellaneous; and, in addition thereto, from one-third to one-half of the interest on the national debt; so that property really pays not one farthing towards the Government and defences of the country, and but little more than one-half of the sum required towards payment of the interest on a debt incurred for its especial benefit and protection.

This is placed beyond doubt or cavil by the following statement, taken from the official return of expenditure and income, (Parliamentary Paper, 724, 1848):—

|   | 1846       | 1847       | 1848.      |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Civil Government                          | £1,562,887 | £1,582,356 | £1,598,809 |
| Justice                                   | 1,557,756  | 1,693,019  | 2,074,277  |
| Diplomacy                                 | 353,070    | 350,818    | 346,945    |
| Forces                                    | 15,661,169 | 16,864,697 | 18,502,148 |
| Bounties                                  | 11,738     | 11,519     | 16,979     |
| Public Works                              | 515,531    | 756,706    | 748,619    |
| Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments | 136,325    | 141,966    | 151,649    |
| Miscellaneous                             | 1,568,451  | 1,899,099  | 3,375,252  |
|   | 21,369,927 | 23,300,180 | 26,814,708 |
| Amount received from Customs and Excise   | 36,339,150 | 37,990,461 | 35,575,314 |

Balance over and above all expenses of the State, and which goes toward payment of the interest on the national debt

The House of Commons having decided that the expenditure shall not be largely reduced, the association appeal to the country to urge upon the House that taxation ought, under any circumstances, but more especially after its recent decision, to be



placed upon property and income, and fairly and equitably levied, as the only means of insuring a wise economy in all branches of the public service; and not, as at present, upon articles of consumption and use, whereby the development of industry and the progression of social improvement are impeded, if not destroyed.

The time has arrived when, for its own security, property must bear the burdens of the State, and when, to enjoy its rights, it must discharge its duties.

By order of the Council,

WILLIAM FOULKES, Secretary.

Liverpool, March 5, 1849.

#### PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

The Whigs never made a greater mistake than when, by raking from oblivion that old despotic law of the Stuarts, which limits the number of signatures to twenty, they imagined they could obstruct the cause of freedom, by preventing the people from petitioning at all. As the plan progresses from week to week, I am more than ever convinced, as the effects are being developed, that wherever this system of agitation is adopted, it will furnish a power and produce effects far exceeding any other plan ever employed.

I am anxious to call the attention of our Complete Suffrage and National-alliance friends to the articles which have already appeared in the *Nonconformist*, beginning at January 24th, and hope that they have either commenced, or are about to try, the same plan in their respective localities. If only those Nonconformists who are convinced of the value of the principle we contend for, will at once, and without delay, commence, no obstructions from the enemies of their freedom can succeed against them. Any one in the city may convince himself of this, if he will take the trouble to call at Mr. Page's, No. 8, Bishopgate-street Without. Let any one inquire at this shop (which is a specimen of what may be carried through the city, if our friends will assist us); only let any one inquire of the tracts disposed of and the number of petitions filled in the course of a few days, and then he will be no longer in doubt as to the effects which will result from an extension of such petitions and tracts through every large city or town. Let no one, after so fair an opportunity afforded him, raise any objection to this new scheme of agitation. What I have done, others can do. If any one will take the trouble to come and see, I will show them a line of three miles in length (and this besides a great many other places), with petitions and hand-bills placed at suitable distances from each other, and persons obtaining signatures, in some cases selling tracts, and engaging their neighbours to unite with them. One great and important feature is the vast number of persons engaged, and voluntarily engaged, in promoting the objects we have in view.

Every one must be aware how much greater interest a person feels in any cause when he is himself actively engaged. Upon the old plan it was thought enough for one or two influential persons to monopolize an extensive district, and hold a public meeting, perhaps, once a-year, at a great expense, and there the matter ended. The same amount of money expended on this plan would carry it into every part of society.

As for tracts, the sale would soon be immense. I was informed by a member of the executive committee, a few days ago, that their tracts were nearly all gone—and not given away, but sold.

The plan I suggest is, first to secure the metropolitan districts, and then proceed to the provinces. As to the former, it will soon be achieved, if our Nonconformist friends will assist. I may be considered as too sanguine, but I write in my cool, deliberate moments, and affirm, without any hesitation, that to me there is no uncertainty about it; in my own mind it is placed beyond all doubt; and I am happy to say, that the same impression is now beginning to be made on the minds of others. I have this week had an interview with two very influential literary men, who have for some years been engaged in writing for the press; they told me themselves, that they believed my statement to be correct; that I had not exaggerated, and that they should immediately set to work upon the same plan.

My success would have been much greater than it has been, if I could have been informed of the good men and true that are to be found in every neighbourhood. This difficulty which I laboured under, may be avoided, if friends who are willing to unite, will send in their names, and inform me by letter of their readiness to assist. In the *Nonconformist* of the 28th of February, they are informed where to apply.

I look forward with no common interest to the council about to be convened (I believe at Hart's hotel, next Friday week), and of which the parties will receive due notice. A great deal will depend on this meeting. I trust every man will be at his post; that no one will absent himself who can possibly attend.

A MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

Camberwell, March 3, 1849.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WALES.—In proof of the interest felt in the success of this institution, it is stated in the *Principality* that between thirty and forty ministers have promptly consented to visit different localities in the coming spring, on behalf of the institution. "There are no less than five deputations now at their work, consisting of men of the right stamp. There is another of a similar character about entering the field."

#### MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY WHO VOTED AGAINST MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

T. N. Abdy, son of a captain in the navy, by the daughter of an admiral.  
Hon. George Anson, a colonel in the army, and clerk of the Ordnance.  
Viscount Anson, a captain of yeomanry cavalry.  
Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, a lieutenant-general and clothing colonel in the army.  
E. M. Archdale, a captain in the dragoons, on half-pay, unattached.  
Earl of Arundel, has been an officer in the Royal Horse Guards.  
H. J. Baillie, son of a colonel in the army.  
T. Bennet, a captain of yeomanry.  
William Begeford, formerly a major in the army.  
C. L. G. Berkeley, son of an admiral, and himself formerly a captain of foot.  
Hon. Grantley Berkeley, a lieutenant in the army.  
Ralph Bernal, married the daughter of a surgeon in the navy.  
S. W. Blackall, son of a major in the army, and himself a major.  
H. G. Boldero, has been clerk of the Ordnance.  
R. S. Bourke, married the daughter of a colonel in the army.  
W. Bowles, a rear-admiral, has been a Lord of the Admiralty.  
T. W. Bramston, married the daughter of an admiral.  
T. Brand, son of a lieutenant-general.  
Lord Brooke, a lieutenant-colonel of yeomanry.  
Sir A. B. Brooke, married the daughter of a general, and has several brothers in the army.  
Lord John Chichester, has been a captain in the army.  
Hon. C. Clements, has been a captain in the army.  
Sir George Clerk, has been a Lord of the Admiralty.  
Hon. R. H. Clive, has been a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and is a colonel of yeomanry.  
Hon. W. F. Cowper, married the daughter of an admiral, has been a lieutenant in the Horse Guards.  
William Cubitt, has served in the navy.  
H. Currie, married the daughter of a colonel in the Grenadier Guards.  
Sir H. R. F. Davie, a colonel in the army.  
D. A. S. Davies, married the daughter of a colonel in the army.  
W. Deedes, a major-commandant of yeomanry cavalry.  
Q. Dick, lieutenant-colonel of the North Essex Militia.  
J. W. Dod, captain-commandant of yeomanry cavalry.  
Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, son of an admiral, himself a major of yeomanry cavalry.  
G. S. Duff, son of a general.  
Sir J. W. D. Dundas, a rear-admiral of the white and Lord of the Admiralty.  
G. Dundas, grandson of an admiral, himself formerly an officer in the Rifle Brigade.  
F. P. Dunne, son of a general, himself a major in the army and lieutenant-colonel of militia.  
H. Edwards, a captain of yeomanry cavalry.  
Right Hon. E. Ellice, married the widow of a captain in the navy.  
Hon. J. E. Elliott, his relations swarm in the navy.  
Viscount Emlyn, son of a general, married to the daughter of a general, himself a captain in the army.  
R. Ferguson, son of a general, himself a lieutenant-colonel in the army.  
Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, "related to General Fitzpatrick," was himself formerly in the army.  
Hon. G. C. Forester, a captain in the Horse Guards.  
S. C. Fortescue, son of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.  
R. M. Fox, married the daughter and grand-daughter of admirals.  
A. E. Fuller, married grand-daughter of a general.  
E. S. Gooch, has been a captain in the army.  
Hon. W. Gordon, a rear-admiral of the blue, has been a Lord of the Admiralty.  
Sir J. Graham, has been a Lord of the Admiralty.  
Sir G. Grey, son of the late resident commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard.  
Hon. E. A. J. Harris, is captain in the navy.  
Lord John Hay, a captain in the navy and Lord of the Admiralty.  
Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Judge Advocate.  
Right Hon. S. Herbert, married the daughter of a major-general.  
Right Hon. J. C. Herries, son of a colonel and brother of a major-general.  
Lord A. Hervey, married the daughter of a lieutenant-colonel.  
T. L. Hodges, formerly colonel of militia.  
Sir A. Hood, son of a captain in the navy and nephew of an admiral.  
Sir J. Hope, colonel of yeomanry cavalry.  
Lord Hotham, a colonel in the army.  
Hon. E. Howard, a captain in the navy.  
Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, has a brother a lieutenant of dragoons; had an uncle a lieutenant in the navy.  
Theobald Jones, a captain in the navy.  
Hon. T. G. Keppel, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.  
Marquis of Kildare, has a brother a lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and an aunt married to a general officer.  
Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles, brother to the colonel of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry; has a nephew in the Grenadier Guards.  
G. C. Legh, married a niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor.  
Sir T. F. Lewis, has been lieutenant-colonel of local militia, grandson of an admiral.  
G. C. Lewis, son of the preceding.

Earl of Lincoln, has two brothers in the Life Guards, and an aunt married to a general officer, &c. &c.

Hon. James Lindsay, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

H. Lowther, is a lieutenant in the Guards, and son of a colonel in the army.

W. N. Macnamara, colonel of militia.

Lord Mahon, married the daughter of a lieutenant-general.

Viscount Mandeville, a captain in the Grenadier Guards.

Lord George Manners, a captain in the Royal Horse Guards.

Thomas Matheson, a colonel on half-pay.

Hon. Fox Maule, held a commission in the 79th Highlanders 12 years, is Secretary at War.

Hon. J. T. Maxwell, a captain in the army.

Viscount Melgund, married the daughter of a general.

P. W. S. Miles, married a daughter of Major-General Sir William Napier.

Sir W. Morrison, a major-general in the East India Company's service.

Hon. E. W. M. Lloyd, has a cousin an officer in the navy.

Earl of Mulgrave, a lieutenant in the Guards, and a major of militia.

Viscount Newport, has one uncle a captain in the navy, and another a captain in the army.

Lord Norreys, has a brother an officer in the Life Guards.

Sir D. Norreys, son of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Sir P. Nugent, son of a commander in the navy.

Lord Osulston, has an uncle a captain in the navy.

Sir John Owen, has a son a colonel in the army.

Lord Clarence Paget, a captain in the navy, son and secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Lord George Paget, a lieutenant-colonel of dragoons, son of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Lord Palmerston, lieutenant-colonel of the Hampshire militia.

John Parker, has been secretary to the Admiralty.

J. W. Patten, a colonel of militia.

Sir Robert Peel, married a daughter of a general, has a brother a colonel in the army.

Jonathan Peel, brother of the preceding, a colonel in the army, has been Surveyor-general of the Ordnance.

Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, a colonel in the army.

Sir R. Pigot, son of a general, is further connected with the army through the marriage of his daughter to one of the Fitzroys.

W. Penney, a captain of yeomanry cavalry.

D. Pugh, a major of yeomanry cavalry.

G. A. Reid, was colonel in the Life Guards.

E. R. Rice, a captain of yeomanry cavalry.

Henry Rich, son of an admiral.

G. Rushout, a captain in the Life Guards.

Lord John Russell, has four brothers in the army, three in the navy, a nephew in the army, a cousin in the navy, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Fr. C. H. Russell, an officer in the Fusilier Guards, son of a major-general, nephew of the preceding.

M. T. Smith, grandson of a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

J. G. Smyth, a lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars.

T. E. Taylor, has been a captain in the Dragoon Guards.

E. K. Tenison, held formerly a commission in the Dragoon Guards.

Sir F. Thesiger, "has been in the navy," according to Dod.

J. Tollemache, son of an admiral.

J. Townsend, a captain in the navy (colleague of Sir R. Peel.)

Hon. G. R. Trevor, lieutenant-colonel, commandant of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers.

H. Tufnell, has been a secretary to a First Lord of the Admiralty (Minto).

Sir J. T. Tyrell, a colonel of militia.

Lord H. G. Vane, has a sister married to a colonel in the army.

Sir W. Verner, a colonel in the army.

Sir H. Verney, son of a general, married daughter of an admiral; has been a major in the army.

Viscount Villiers, has three brothers captains in the Guards.

R. H. Vyse, son of a colonel, himself a captain in the Guards.

H. G. Ward, secretary to the Admiralty, an hereditary inmate of the Admiralty-buildings, Whitehall.

J. L. O. Vaughan, a colonel of militia.

Sir C. Wood, has been secretary to the Admiralty.

AN UNWISE POLICY.—*Jerrold's Weekly News* thus refers, in not an unfriendly spirit, to the radical fault of the present agitation for financial reform:—"It is certainly desirable to save ten millions a year if no important sacrifice is made; but it is felt that ten millions saved is not ten millions got, and that after all it is but a poor instalment of the nation's wants. Having worried and fumed ourselves; having wrenched asunder private connexions, as all agitations do; having neglected our private affairs, and spent no inconsiderable sum, we shall be cheated of the hard-earned and petty victory by a compromise at the last moment; and, taking fifteen or ten shillings in the pound, we shall be left, with an unreformed Parliament, to a renewed system of speculation. Never could a smaller point of agitation have been selected, never one more open to avoidance, delusion, and disappointment. Mr. Cobden and his party have already found it so in London."

THE DEATH OF MR. MUNDY, one of the members for South Derbyshire, occurred, we believe, at Barbadoes on the 29th of January.—*Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*. Mr. Mundy was in his 49th year, and was a Conservative.



# DREADFUL WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—LOSS OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

HARWICH, Sunday.—With the deepest regret we have to record one of the most frightful catastrophes that probably ever occurred on this part of the English coast; viz., the total loss of a large emigrant ship on the Long Sands, with nearly 200 souls on board, during the tempestuous and fearful weather on Wednesday last. The gale commenced in the early part of Wednesday morning, the wind blowing from the south-west, and as the day advanced the violence of the storm increased, and continued till between six and seven o'clock in the evening. A heavy snow-storm followed, and lasted till midnight.

During Thursday, news reached this harbour of several vessels having been wrecked on the Long Sands. The first tidings communicated the loss of a Dutch Indiaman, named the "Dyle," Captain Laws, bound from Antwerp to Havannah, the crew of which (with the exception of one poor fellow) were picked up by her Majesty's revenue-cutter, "Scout," and landed here. A large schooner shared a similar fate on the same sands, with the loss of every soul of her crew. Seven or eight total losses were also reported as having happened on the adjacent shoals, and it was hoped that these formed the extent of the disasters. Late on Friday night, however, her Majesty's revenue-cutter, "Petrel," brought the melancholy intelligence of the appalling loss of an emigrant ship on the same sands, and that nearly 200 beings had perished with her.

After the ship struck, the shrieks of the emigrants, then rushing about, completely paralyzed the ship's crew. Capt. Whitmore ordered the men to force them to go below, in order that some means of escape might be prepared for them, but it was in vain; for, as one of the survivors says, "What could thirteen seamen do with 160 frantic passengers?" The captain, finding by the broken fragments that were coming up each side that the vessel was breaking up, directed the boats to be launched. His intention was to take the passengers to the barque signalled three miles off, and which afterwards proved to be the "Dyle." Two men got into the first boat lowered, to bale out the water she had shipped. The passengers, however, got hold of her, and were hauling her alongside to jump in, but one of the men, in the apprehension of her being stove in, cut away the painter, and the boat was drifted astern. The life-boat, capable of containing about twenty persons, was then launched, Capt. Whitmore directing the men to stand by so as to prevent too many getting into her. He was the first to enter, with the intention of assisting his wife into the boat. The emigrants, however, conceiving that it was his intention to abandon them and the vessel, rushed headlong over the quarterdeck into the boat. It was instantly filled, and the next moment she was capsized, and all were drowned, the captain and the chief mate, who had gone to assist the passengers into the boat, disappearing with the rest. Mrs. Whitmore, who had been unable, from the pressure, to get in, was on the quarterdeck, and witnessed the fate of her husband. To the remainder of the ship's company, it was evident that many of those remaining on board, about 150, would perish, as they felt and saw the vessel fast breaking up. Within a short time a terrific sea rolled on to the wreck, and at one swoop carried the entire poop overboard. At least from 80 to 120 unhappy creatures were upon it, and for a moment or so it floated like a raft. But the next sea, however, turned it over, and the living mass were struggling in the agonies of death.

Only four of the many on board survived, whom the "Petrel" had rescued; they were taken from the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and the greater portion of Friday passed away, yet no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger; the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. About seven o'clock, great was their joy at perceiving the approach of a vessel, which proved to be her Majesty's revenue-cutter "Petrel." After considerable difficulty, the poor fellows were got off and taken on board the revenue-cutter, where everything was done for their comfort. They were in a deplorable state of exhaustion, and partly bereft of their senses. Their hands and feet were severely frostbitten, and how they escaped with their lives appears most remarkable. The "Petrel" made for this port with all sail, and arrived about eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Billingsley, Lloyd's agent and Vice-Consul for the Belgian Government, afforded the poor fellows every attention that was possible by placing them in comfortable quarters. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparently a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since he has been landed.

The Long Sands are about 20 miles from Harwich. It is a matter of some surprise that the ill-fated vessel should have made such a course as to touch these sands. It is affirmed that she must have been a number of points out of her track in making for the Channel, for even boisterous as the wind was, it was not in a direction likely to hasten the striking of the ship on these shoals. The opinion here given by competent parties is, that the melancholy catastrophe is entirely attributable to a want of judgment on the part of the commander.

The revenue-cutters which had since arrived at Harwich report that not a vestige of the wreck remains—the whole had been swallowed up in the sands. As yet, none of the bodies have been brought ashore. A great number have been seen floating out naked, which leads to the presumption that they had

been previously picked up and stripped of their clothing. Many were known to have large sums of money about their persons, some to the extent of £300 and £400.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR SCENE.—Meetings of railway companies are rife; and the reports of some of them afford matter of amusing reading. The directors of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin railway, summoned a meeting of their shareholders to meet at their offices in the West Strand; but the meeting seemed to have failed in starting. A full hour elapsed before any official met the few assembled proprietors. A "Stranger," of name unknown, then entered the room, and said "he represented the company." A leading proprietor asked for his credentials; and was answered simply, "I am at 12 Whitehall."—"My name is nothing to you, sir," Captain Warrington insisted on his being more explicit; but the stranger "was not there to answer impertinent inquiries." The captain retorted, amidst "considerable uproar"—"you deserve, sir, to have my umbrella put down your throat!" After a dramatic appearance and disappearance of other persons, who persisted in remaining incognito, but asserted their authorization to prevent the meeting because it was "unduly convened," and even took proprietors "by the collar," a Mr. Nash managed, by dexterous evolutions, "to take the chair," and make a meeting. While the meeting was engaged in passing resolutions to refer the accounts of the company to a committee, an official entered the room, and ejected every person from it, by asserting proprietary rights, saying that "the room was wanted" for a purpose which was "his business only," and for which he "must have it."

DEPOSITION OF THE RAILWAY MONARCH.—The Times of Thursday recounts the proceedings at a meeting of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, held in York on the 20th February, which place some business transactions of Mr. George Hudson, M.P., in a curious position. Mr. Hudson is chairman of that company; and under his influence the directory purchased the Great North of England Railway, at an immensely dear rate. No account of the transaction could be obtained till lately; and it is now stated that some thousands of shares, nominally of £15 value, have been sold by Mr. Hudson to his own company at the price of £34 19s. 9d., when their market price was but £16 15s. When he was asked who were the fortunate sellers of these shares, Mr. Hudson answered, "He had not the books there, and could not therefore inform Mr. Prance who was the seller." He would tell them candidly at once, that he had had 2,800 of these £15 shares; that was all he had had of them; and if he had disposed of them to the company at a larger price than he ought to have done, he should be disposed to do whatever the shareholders thought would be just and fair." Some one observed, "This is not a question of money, but of character!" Subsequently, Mr. Hudson is reported to have said, "He might have got wrong in the early stage of these share transactions; but, if he had made an error in this instance, he had been right in many others. He had never directed his attention to this particular transaction; and if he had made an error, he was ready to refund the money." A committee was appointed to sift the matter. Mr. Hudson was a few days since Chairman of the Eastern Counties, the Midland, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railways, representing a capital of nearly forty millions. A meeting of the Eastern Counties Company was held on Wednesday, and Mr. Hudson did not appear; whereupon, quite a storm of yells was raised—as if it were thought that he dared not show his face. A message had been sent by telegraph from London for Newby Park; but the answer returned was, that "the York wires would not work" [shouts of laughter]. A letter was read, in which Mr. Hudson offered to resign; but it seems that he had given no reply to an answer to that letter which was sent some days ago.

RAILWAYS ON THE SABBATH.—The shareholders of the Scottish Central, on Tuesday week, resolved, by a large majority, to abandon the system of shutting up the highway on Sundays.

THE RAILWAY CALLS FOR MARCH, advertized up to the present time, amount to £2,187,000, the whole being for British and Irish lines. The same month last year, the total of British and Foreign calls was £3,135,000.

GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS' BILL.—It is said in many quarters—and, I believe, not without foundation—that the Government had intended, up to a very recent day, to bring forward the question in a simpler and more comprehensive shape than merely as one of Jewish emancipation, and to propose the abolition of all religious tests of Parliamentary eligibility. This would, no doubt, have been more satisfactory to a large section of the Liberal party, than the excellent practical measure which Lord John Russell has actually produced. But, unfortunately, it would not have had an equally good chance of eventual success. Mr. Disraeli, in particular, would, it was understood, have seized the opportunity of propitiating the favours of the party whom he nominally leads, but which has never given him its real confidence. Ministers have effectually spoiled this game.—London Correspondent of the Scotsman.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court have returned four true bills for manslaughter against Bartholomew Peter Drouet.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen held the second levee of the season, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Prince of Parma were present. Among the diplomatic presentations, were those of Prince Petrucci, a Sicilian nobleman from Palermo, by the Neapolitan Minister, and M. de Treschow, as Plenipotentiary of the King of Denmark. The general presentations included those of Sir Henry Light, on leaving the Government of British Guiana; Lieutenant-General Caldwell, and Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, on their respective receipt of honours in the Order of Bath. After the levee, Captain Augustus Hotham had an audience, to deliver to the Queen the ensigns of a G.C.B., worn by the late Admiral Sir William Hotham.

A PRIVY COUNCIL was held by the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday; Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Palmerston, had audiences.

PRINCE ALBERT.—On Thursday the Prince was present, with the Duke of Wellington, at the performances of Handel's *Israel in Egypt* by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their family, left Buckingham Palace, on Friday, for Osborne, by the South-western Railway.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—Sir William Gomm has been ordered to proceed to India, to assume command-in-chief, in the place of Lord Gough, whose period of service has expired.—Globe. [The intelligence by the last mail has, however, altered the resolution of Government. Sir W. Gomm has, it seems, never commanded a regiment, and has not seen service in any capacity for 35 years. The Times of Monday announces, that the East India Company have been obliged to forego their objections to Sir Charles Napier, who was expected to proceed out with the Indian Mail to-day, as commander-in-chief, for the British forces in that empire.]

THE CORONER FOR MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., is, we understand, confined to his residence at Harefield-park in consequence of severe illness. Mr. Wakley, we learn, has been suffering from indisposition for some weeks past. On Monday week, his illness suddenly became much aggravated, and since that time he has not quitted his room.

The Queen of the Belgians landed at Dover from Ostend, on Monday, and proceeded direct to Claremont.

ANTICIPATED REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—On Monday, orders were despatched from the Horse Guards to the various district generals to suspend the recent orders for the discharge of men from the army. This is owing to the indecisive nature of the last Indian news, as most probably more troops will go to Bengal from this country, and thus this service will absorb a portion of the contemplated reduction of 7,000 rank and file.

FRAMLINGHAM.—During the past week, Mr. Henry Vincent has delivered three powerful and telling addresses in the Castle-hall, on the "Tendencies of our Age, the First Principles of Government, and on Civil and Religious Liberty," to numerous and delighted audiences, who are now waiting to hail his second course of lectures on "Cromwell and the Commonwealth." The graphic delineations, astounding disclosures, eloquent outbursts of feeling, glowing anticipations, and stirring appeals of the lecturer, combined with his manly sense, honest courage, and Christian charity, have won for him golden opinions from all, irrespective of class or name; and many, in their enthusiasm, are almost ready to antedate "the good time coming."

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—It was reported in the city yesterday that intelligence had been received at the Bank of England, to the effect that her Majesty's surveying brig "Pandora," Commander Wood, was coming home from the Pacific with a freight of "gold diggings" to the amount of nine tons—or to the value of £900,000 sterling. This will give the lucky commander about £11,000 for freightage, the admiral's share will be £2,875, and Greenwich Hospital will benefit to a like amount.—Globe.

FALL OF A VIADUCT ON THE HUDDERSFIELD LINE.—During the storm last week, three-fourths of the immense viaduct on the Holmfirth branch of this line was blown down and destroyed. Fortunately, the workmen were away.

THE NAVIGATION-LAWS.—A very large meeting (including a large majority of the shipowners of Liverpool,) was held in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Thursday, to consider Mr. Labouchere's bill for repeal of the navigation-laws. Parties favourable to both sides of the question were present, and the consequence was, that occasion was given for some angry and opposing sentiments. The opponents of the bill, however, carried the day by a very large majority. The Mayor presided, and was accompanied to the meeting by His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange.

THE FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.—The *Ayr Advertiser* says:—"The farm of Greenfield, the property of A. Hunter, Esq., of Doonholm, was let on Tuesday last, on a nineteen years' lease. It was during last lease let at a grain rent of three-and-a-half bolls per acre, averaging about four guineas in money. The new lease has been taken up at £5 6s. per acre."



## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (MARCH).

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW commences with an article on Financial Reform, abounding in important facts and figures, extracted from recent Parliamentary Reports. Mr. Cobden is warmly supported, but a doubt is expressed whether its adoption be not an impossibility, in the present state of the representation. "The Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell," is a short but pleasing sketch. "Bartlett's Forty Days in the Desert" is noticed very briefly, though approvingly. "The Fountain of Arethusa," is an able review of a very singular book. A popularly-written paper furnishes us with some satisfactory information respecting the admirable working of the latest instance of judicial reform, "The County Courts." "Elrington's Life of Archbishop Usher" is an instructive biographical sketch of a prelate who is described as "one of the brightest ornaments of the Episcopal body." The paper on "The History and Construction of Maps" is a suggestive paper on a comparatively novel subject. The number closes with an article entitled, "Prospects of the Popular Cause in Europe," which casts a retrospective glance over a year during which the cause of democracy is said to have "made more progress than in the previous half century."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE is undeniably dull this month. The best articles, which, however, are none of the lightest, are those on "Scientific and Practical Agriculture," and the "History of Peter the Cruel." The writer of "A Year after the Revolution" is satisfied with nothing, save that the continental democrats are, as he asserts, getting tired of democracy. The "Opening of the Session" is a dead set at the Financial Reformers, and equally so at the Whigs, but at the same time it is admitted that we have at the same time to get rid of some enormous abuses.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE, in an article entitled "The Colonial Question—Canada," makes a hearty attack on the Colonial office, which is described as "an antiquated, neglected, closet of the monarchy, in which has taken refuge that ghost or dogma of a dark age, 'The King can do no wrong.'" Captain Sturt's "Expedition into Central Australia," Mr. Foss' "Judges of England," and Mr. Macfarlane's "Revolutionized Italy," are respectively analysed *à la Tait*. The article on the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibition of 1849, declares that out of 600 paintings there is not a single great work. Mr. St. John's "Miranda" is spun out page after page according to this fashion:—

"Charles approached the Countess.  
"What news?"  
"He is inexorable."  
"What is to be done?"  
"I know not."  
"Miranda! I shall go mad!"  
"Have you seen Paul yet?"  
"No."

Lack of space obliges us to be unusually brief in our examination of this month's periodicals, and we can therefore say but a word or two respecting those which we have not yet noticed.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE is got up with taste and care. This month's part contains a useful article on "Penal Economy," and one of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's interesting papers on "Shakespeare's Individuality in his Character," the subject being, "Shakespeare's Soldiers."

We have had occasion already to commend the CHRISTIAN TREASURY as an admirable collection of serious reading, and its character is well sustained.

The SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE REVIEW is, like Jaques in his melancholy mood, "full of matter." Part XX. of "The Land we Live in" is devoted to "Leeds and the Clothing Districts," a less picturesque locality than some of the spots to which this pleasant guide-book has led us, but yielding to none of them in point of importance.

The COTTAGE GARDENER is one of the best works of its class; and by all who "in trim gardens take their pleasure," will be found a very pleasing, interesting, and valuable companion.

The CHRISTIAN RECORD abounds in arguments and statements, *pro* and *con.*, bearing on the proposed incorporation of the Baptist Missionary Society.

*The History of England, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time.* Adapted for youth, schools and families. By Miss JULIA CORNER. A new edition, thirteenth thousand. Dean and Son, Threadneedle-street.

*The History of France.* By Miss JULIA CORNER.  
*The History of Scotland.* By Miss JULIA CORNER.

We look upon Miss Corner's works with great interest, as being peculiarly adapted to the minds of young people, and as being free from that inversion of facts by which history is so often made subservient to party purposes. We have long wanted historical works of an intelligent order, which, sold at a moderate price, might be safely

commended to parents and instructors. Nor can any one who has been accustomed to employ for purposes of tuition such works as Goldsmith abridged, or Mrs. Markham, or even the enchanting little histories of Sir Walter Scott, have been indifferent to the prejudiced and sometimes illiberal tone in which certain portions of history have been commented on. We do not say that Miss Corner is without faults—far less that she is equal as a writer to some whose names we have cited, and the earliest sentence of the first of the volumes before us in which occurs the phrase "the events which have transpired," may be regarded as a specimen of a class of errors which Miss Corner would do well to correct. In spite, however, of these minor errors, we regard Miss Corner as a public benefactress, and heartily commend her productions to all those who are of opinion that the truth of history is of any value.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A JUDICIAL TIGER IN HIS LAIR.—CAPTURE OF JUDGE JEFFREYS.—A scrivener, who lived at Wapping, and whose trade it was to furnish the seafaring men there with money at high interest, had some time before lost a sum on bottomry. The debtor applied to equity for relief against his own bond; and the cause came before Jeffreys. The counsel for the borrower, having little else to say, said that the lender was a trimmer. The Chancellor instantly fired. "A trimmer! where is he? Let me see him. I have heard of that kind of monster—what is it made like?" The unfortunate creditor was obliged to stand forth. The Chancellor glared fiercely on him, stormed at him, and sent him away half-dead with fright. "While I live," the poor man said, as he tottered out of the court, "I shall never forget that terrible countenance." And now the day of retribution had arrived. The trimmer was walking through Wapping, when he saw a well-known face looking out of the window of an ale-house. He could not be deceived. The eyebrows indeed had been shaved away. The dress was that of a common sailor from Newcastle, and was black with coal-dust, but there was no mistaking the savage eye and mouth of Jeffreys. The alarm was given. In a moment the house was surrounded by hundreds of people shaking bludgeons and bellowing curses. The fugitive's life was saved by a company of train-bands, and he was carried before the Lord Mayor (Sir John Chapman). . . . When the great man, at whose frown, a few days before, the whole kingdom had trembled, was dragged into the justice-room, begrimed with ashes, half-dead with fright, and followed by a raging multitude, the agitations of the unfortunate mayor rose to a height. He fell into fits, and was carried to his bed, whence he never rose. Meanwhile, the throng without was constantly becoming more numerous and more savage. Jeffreys begged to be sent to prison. An order to that effect was procured from the lords who were sitting at Whitehall; and he was conveyed in a carriage to the Tower. Two regiments of militia were drawn out to escort him, and found this duty a difficult one. It was repeatedly necessary for them to form, as if for the purpose of repelling a charge of cavalry, and to present a forest of pikes to the mob. The thousands who were disappointed of their revenge pursued the coach, with howls of rage, to the gate of the Tower, brandishing cudgels, and holding up halters full in the prisoner's view. The wretched man, meantime, was in convulsions of terror. He wrung his hands; he looked wildly out, sometimes at one window sometimes at the other, and was heard even above the tumult crying, "Keep them off, gentlemen! For God's sake keep them off!" At length, having suffered far more than the bitterness of death, he was safely lodged in the fortress where some of his most illustrious victims had passed their best days, and where his own life was destined to close in unspeakable ignominy and horror.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

ALTERATION OF LANGUAGES.—Entire tongues gradually alter as spoken by successive generations, though inhabiting the same country. The progress of refinement, the change of manners, and increased intercourse with foreigners, all contribute to their mutation or improvement. The English of our fathers is not ours, in either pronunciation or orthography; and to a person of tolerable education in the present age, Wicliffe and Chaucer would be more difficult to read than Pascal or Klopstock in their original texts. Etymologists have taken considerable pains, and "used up," to naturalize an Americanism, much time in tracing out the roots and derivations of words; nor is the study without utility, as it occasionally throws light on the early history and affinities of nations, which, for the greater part, rest in the twilight of unrecorded times; but what Johnson said of his great work, the Lexicon, occurs to an observer—"It is the drudgery of words." Connected with this subject, there was an early and very natural inquiry after the original language of mankind; the classic historians record an experiment made by one of the later kings of Egypt to ascertain it. He placed two infants with a dumb nurse on a solitary isle of the Red Sea, which he commanded no vessel to approach for the space of seven years, except one despatched by himself at intervals to supply provisions, and see that all were well, in hopes of hearing the primeval tongue spoken by those hermit children. At the end of the assigned period, the only word they could utter was found to be the Phrygian for bread; upon which the monarch de-

cided that the tongue of the Phrygians was the oldest on the earth. The old Scottish chronicler, commonly known as Pitscottie, mentions an imitation of the Egyptian king's experiment, as performed by James IV. The scene of his operations was an island in the Firth of Forth; and the chronicler naively winds up the tale by observing, "Some say they spake good Ebrew; but as to myself, I know not, but by the author's report."—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

## GLEANINGS.

The *Dublin Pilot*, the humble echo of the late Mr. O'Connell, has ceased to appear.

Several cases of death have been entered in the Glasgow registers, headed "Choleraphobia," which has been adopted by the police as expressive of a certain form of cholera, believed to be induced by fear of that malady.

From the 1st of June, 1848, to the 1st of February, 1849, the meat inspectors of Liverpool seized 23,499 lbs. of beef, mutton, veal, and pork, unfit for human food.

In taking down a wall at Great Harwood, near Blackburn, lately, a box was found containing £89 10s. in gold. The Duchess of Lancaster (the Queen) claims it; the Lord of the Honour of Clitheroe (Duke of Buccleuch) claims it; and the Lord of the Manor of Great Harwood (Mr. John Lomax) claims it. The workmen who found it must keep their treasure until the claimants settle their dispute.

Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller, whose journey through and beyond the territory of the King of Dahomey has already been made public, is, it is understood, about to leave England shortly on another expedition, with the view of prosecuting further discoveries in the unexplored regions of that country.

The annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, for the year ending on the 1st of August, 1848, shows that the total receipts of the Commissioners amounted to £98,787 7s. 7d., and the disbursements to £87,000, leaving a balance of £11,787 7s. 7d. to be carried to the current account.

They are wise in Westmoreland. At the late assizes in Appleby all the barristers were briefless at *nisi prius*, there not being a single cause to try.

"As a proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season," states *Galignani* (Tuesday week), "a gardener at Briare has, it is said, lately gathered a crop of green peas."—This beats all our mildness of the season hollow.

"FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY," &c.—From a case which came before the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday, we learn that a certain Mr. Baker, a pupil of the late notorious Morrison, was silly enough to give another quack, named Salmon, some hundreds of pounds for the "secret" of "Dr. Hamilton's Vital Pills!" Dr. Salmon's practice would seem to lie among the "simples."

"It was not so many years ago that Sir James Graham," says the *Daily News*, "in a tremendous philippic at Hull, denounced the rotten borough of Ripon and the influence of the lady who returned its representatives."—Sir James is now returned by the influence of the gentleman, Earl de Grey, who succeeded the lady in question, Miss Lawrence.

*L'Impartial du Nord* announces a new California at Valenciennes, where people are digging and levelling about the ramparts, not for gold, but for the old metal of splintered bombshells and other projectiles used in such immense quantities in the siege of '93. From 15 to 20 francs a-day reward a good workman who hits upon a good vein.

On the London and North-Western the following persons are employed, including those occupied in the collection and delivery of goods:—2 secretaries, 1 manager, 2 superintendents, 966 clerks, 3,064 porters, 701 police constables, 738 engine and firemen, 3,347 artificers, 1,452 labourers; total number, 10,263. The number of horses employed, 612; do. vans, &c., 263.

## BIRTHS.

Feb. 19, at Norwich, WILSON, first child of Mr. R. BUTT, late of Smethwick.

Feb. 25, at Luton, Beds, the wife of the Rev. J. HIRONS, of a daughter.

Feb. 26, at Beccles, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. W. CLARKSON, missionary to Gujarat, in the East Indies, of a daughter.

March 4, at Braxington, WILLIAM KNIBB, first son of the Rev. G. GRAFTY.

## MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20, at Queen-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. R. ABBOTT, Mr. T. A. REID, of the Phonographic Institution, London, to JANE, second daughter of Mr. R. WOOLSTON, surgeon, Tombland.

Feb. 24, in Bethel Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. R. W. M'ALL, Mr. JOHN BROWN to Miss CATHERINE ANN LIDDLE, both of Sunderland.

Feb. 28, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Foleshill, by the Rev. Dr. Styles, Mr. WILLIAM SPENCER, of Foleshill, to Miss MARY JEFFCOTT, of Coventry.

Feb. 28, at Hackney, by the Rev. J. Pys Smith, D.D., the Rev. FRANCIS BURKINSHAW BROWN, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr. E. HARMAN, of Sheffield.

March 1, at the Independent Chapel, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. MAUND, Mr. WILLIAM COLE, of Cirencester, to SARAH SELINA, third daughter of Mr. G. GERRARD, grocer and draper, Stonehouse.

March 1, at Albion-street Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, JAMES KNOTT, jun., Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, to JANE, the second daughter of A. BUCKLEY, Esq., of Alderdale-lodge, and mayor of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

March 1, at the Independent Chapel, Poole, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., Mr. JAMES OLIVER TURNER, of Lymington, Hants, to FRANCES, daughter of the late G. KEMP, Esq., of Poole.

March 5, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Austell, by the Rev. C. E. Pratt, Mr. H. COOMBS, of Plymouth, to Miss CATHERINE VIVIAN, of St. Austell.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 12, at 13, Lower John-street, St. George's-in-the-East, aged 58, Mr. JOHN K. L. GORDON, for upwards of twenty-eight years an officer in her Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 19, aged 6 months, ALFRED ISAAC, the infant son of Mr. I. H. WEBB, of 27, Milk-street, Bristol.

Feb. 24, at Constantine-street, Plymouth, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, the infant daughter of the Rev. J. STERN.

Feb. 24, at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, in her 39th year, deeply lamented by all who knew her, MARIA, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. KELSEY.

Feb. 26, at Hastings, Miss CRUMP, late of Mill Hill, Hendon. Feb. 27, in her 44th year, MARY RIDDETT, the beloved wife of Mr. E. JOHNSON, draper, Newport, Isle of Wight.



March 1, at St. John's-wood, near Regent's-park, in her 23rd year, ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. C. COLLINS, formerly of Caldwell-hall, near Kidderminster.

March 1, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. HENRY POTTER, of Streatham-place, Brixton-hill, and Farringdon-market.

March 2, at his residence, Upper Tulse-hill, Brixton, in his 64th year, deeply and deservedly lamented, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, of 68, Cheapside.

March 3, at the house of the Rev. G. Nettleship, Clutton, after being distressingly afflicted for more than forty years, aged 48, JOHN, his brother, and second son of the late E. and A. NETTLESHIP, of Whitby, Yorkshire.

March 3, in his 83rd year, the Rev. JAMES CHURCHILL, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, who had sustained the Christian ministry for nearly sixty years.

March 3, after a lingering illness, and a union of thirteen months with her sorrowing surviving companion, aged 25, MARY, wife of H. TWELVEHORN, New Millman-street, London. This humble follower of Jesus exhibited a rare development of Christian character, and was universally esteemed for her modest and unassuming deportment.

March 3, at Taunton, of scarletina, aged 16, CHARLES TELFORD, the beloved eldest son of the Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar. His gentle and Christian qualities endeared him to all who knew him, and especially to his preceptors and schoolfellows, by whom his early removal is deeply deplored.

March 3, at Didmorton, Gloucestershire, aged 21, Mrs. E. WHITE, the beloved wife of Mr. G. White, of Sherston, Wilts, and daughter of the late Mr. T. Webb, of Didmorton. Her end was peace: her last words, "Glory, glory!"

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock-Market has been rather heavy for some days past, chiefly in consequence of the present position of Austrian and Italian affairs. The news from the East Indies has also had an unfavourable influence, and the appearance in the market of sellers to a considerable amount, has further tended to depress prices, so that we are obliged to quote at a much lower figure than last week. The Market has also been very fluctuating, as will be seen by the following table of the progress of the Stocks:—

|                 | Wed.    | Thurs.  | Friday. | Sat.   | Mon.   | Tues.  |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3 per Ct. Cons. | 91 1/2  | 91 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Cons. for Acct. | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| 3 per Ct. Red.  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| New 4 per Ct.   |         |         |         |        |        |        |
| Annuities...    | 93 1/2  | 93 1/2  | 93 1/2  | 92 1/2 | —      | 92 1/2 |
| India Stock...  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2 | —      | 94 1/2 |
| Bank Stock...   | 194 5/8 | 194 5/8 | 196     | 194    | 195    | 195    |
| Exchq. Bills... | 39 pm.  | 42 pm.  | 41 pm.  | 42 pm. | 43 pm. | 44 pm. |
| India Bonds...  | 55 pm.  | 58 pm.  | —       | 57 pm. | —      | 57 pm. |
| Long Annuity... | 15-16   | 8 15-16 | 9       | 9      | 8 1/2  | 9      |

The Foreign Market has also been unsteady. Spanish and Mexican have improved, and have been rather largely dealt in. Danish Scrip, too, has advanced. Other Stocks remain about the same as last week.

The Market for Railway Shares has been rather dull, with declining prices. Some excitement has prevailed during the past week, in consequence of the extraordinary charges brought against Mr. Hudson, at the York and Berwick meeting, last Monday week, and his subsequent absence from the Eastern Counties Meeting. We could not, in this place, enter fully into the details of the merits of this case; indeed, we would prefer to suspend our judgment on it until the Report of the Committee of inquiry in the affair, which is sitting, has appeared. It is evidently, however, the opinion in the City that the matter must be cleared-up, if there is to be confidence in railway boards, whether as regards management or jobbery. It will be the interest of all parties to have this settled without delay. If Mr. Hudson is in the right, he will court inquiry; if he resists, or avoids inquiry, we can only say we would not give much for the reputation of the "Railway King." "Every dog will have his day," so will Mr. Hudson. Meantime the affair is having a damaging effect on the Hudson lines generally.

The startling news by the overland mail caused a marked sensation on Saturday, and was the subject of lively discussion and animadversion in the City. The mercantile accounts state that business had been affected by the state of affairs in the Punjab. The Money Market was tolerably easy. Freights continued to rise. The imports generally had been moderate.

A vessel has left the Thames for California, with passengers and a general cargo.

In the Corn Market, on Monday, trade was dull, in consequence of the large arrivals, but prices were maintained.

Business in the provinces appears to be good. A letter from a mercantile house in Manchester says that "the sanguine views which were entertained at the beginning of the year regarding the trade of this district continue to be realized. Factories are all in full operation, and the demand appears to be quite equal to the production."

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

| BRITISH.                 | Price. | FOREIGN.                  | Price.  |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| Consols.....             | 91 1/2 | Brazil.....               | 83 1/2  |
| Do. Account.....         | 92     | Equador.....              | 3 1/2   |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced..... | 91 1/2 | Dutch 2 1/2 per cent..... | 81 1/2  |
| 3 1/2 New.....           | 92 1/2 | French 3 per cent.....    | 47 1/2  |
| Long Annuities.....      | 9      | Granada.....              | 17 1/2  |
| Bank Stock.....          | 195    | Mexican 5 per cent.....   | 26 1/2  |
| India Stock.....         | 241    | Portuguese Convtd.....    | 25 1/2  |
| Exchequer Bills—         |        | Russian.....              | 103 1/2 |
| June.....                | 44s.   | Spanish 5 per cent.....   | 17 1/2  |
| India Bonds.....         | 57s.   | Ditto 3 per cent.....     | 19 1/2  |
|                          |        | Ditto Passive.....        | 3 1/2   |

### RAILWAY SHARES.

The highest price is given.

| SHARES.  | RAILWAYS.                               | PAID.    | CLOSING PRICE. |
|----------|---|----------|----------------|
| 100      | Aberdeen.....                           | 50       | 19             |
| 100      | Birmingham and Stour.....               | 13.14.10 | 11 1/2         |
| 3.6.8    | Blackwall.....                          | 13.6.8   | 6 ex. d.       |
| Stock    | Brighton.....                           | 50       | 36             |
| 100      | Bristol and Exeter.....                 | 90       | 25 dis.        |
| 50       | Caledonian.....                         | 50       | 24 1/2 ex. d.  |
| 50       | Chester and Holyhead.....               | 50       | 27 dis.        |
| Stock    | Eastern Counties.....                   | 50       | 20             |
| 50       | Edinburgh and Glasgow.....              | 50       | 45             |
| 100      | Great North of England.....             | 100      | 232 ex. d.     |
| 50       | Gr. Southern and Western (Ireland)..... | 45       | 7 dis.         |
| 100      | Great Western.....                      | 100      | 99 ex. d.      |
| 50       | Hull and Selby.....                     | 50       | 103 ex. d.     |
| 100      | Lancashire and Yorkshire.....           | 93       | 15 dis.        |
| 50       | Lancaster and Carlisle.....             | 50       | 57             |
| 50       | Leeds and Bradford.....                 | 50       | 104 ex. d.     |
| Stock    | London and North Western.....           | 100      | 58 ex. d.      |
| Stock    | Midland.....                            | 100      | 84 ex. d.      |
| Stock    | Norfolk.....                            | 100      | 40             |
| 35       | North British.....                      | 25       | 15 1/2         |
| 50       | Northern and Eastern.....               | 50       | —              |
| 25       | Scottish Central.....                   | 25       | 36             |
| 50       | South Devon.....                        | 50       | 19             |
| 33.2.4   | South Eastern and Dover.....            | 32 1/2   | 25 1/2         |
| 50       | South Wales.....                        | 33       | 29             |
| 50       | South Western.....                      | 50       | 40 ex. d.      |
| Stock    | York and Newcastle.....                 | 25       | 26 ex. d.      |
| 25       | Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.....    | 25       | 26 ex. d.      |
| 25       | Ditto new ditto.....                    | 20       | 19             |
| 25       | Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....        | 8        | 8 1/2          |
| Stock    | York and North Midland.....             | 50       | 50 ex. d.      |
| 25       | Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension.....     | 25       | 25 ex. d.      |
| 25       | Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.....        | 10       | 11             |
| FOREIGN. |   |          |                |
| 20       | Boulogne and Amiens.....                | 20       | 92             |
| 20       | Dutch Rhénish.....                      | 7 1/2    | 6 1/2 dis.     |
| 20       | Northern of France.....                 | 12       | 10 1/2         |
| 20       | Orleans and Bordeaux.....               | 7        | 3 1/2 dis.     |
| 20       | Paris and Lyons.....                    | 10       | 4 1/2          |
| 20       | Ditto and Orleans.....                  | 20       | 34             |
| 20       | Ditto and Rouen.....                    | 20       | 21 1/2         |
| 20       | Rouen and Havre.....                    | 20       | 13 1/2         |

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

| Name of Railway.              | Week ending | Total receipts. | Same week 1848. | Miles open. 1849. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                               | 1849.       | £ s. d.         | £               |                   |
| Aberdeen.....                 | Feb. 24     | 403 6 0         | —               | 33                |
| Belfast and Ballymena.....    | 25          | 961 3 10        | 715             | 17 1/2            |
| Birkenh., Lanc., and Ches.    | 17          | 4,927 5 1       | —               | 141               |
| Caledonian.....               | 18          | 1,100 6 11      | —               | 80                |
| Chester and Holyhead.....     | 22          | 724 3 10        | 658             | 35                |
| Dublin and Drogheda.....      | 27          | 636 2 10        | 546             | 7 1/2             |
| Dublin and Kingstown.....     | 24          | 945 13 10       | —               | 47 1/2            |
| Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.     | 25          | 749 12 2        | —               | 67 1/2            |
| East Anglian.....             | 24          | 2,974 3 3       | 2,637           | 57 1/2            |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow.....    | 24          | 1,650 16 0      | 715             | 78                |
| Edinburgh and Northern.....   | 25          | 12,511 3 5      | 12,355          | 307               |
| E. Counties and N. and E.     | 21          | 1,877 4 5       | 956             | 50                |
| East Lancashire.....          | 24          | 1,097 17 8      | 1,021           | 51 1/2            |
| Eastern Union.....            | 24          | 2,374 11 1      | 1,920           | 100               |
| Glasgow, Kilmarn., and Ayr    | 24          | 843 12 4        | 906             | 29 1/2            |
| Glasg., Paisley, and Green.   | 24          | 3,021 17 10     | —               | 130 1/2           |
| Great South. and West. (I.)   | 25          | 16,911 4 8      | —               | 306 1/2           |
| Great Western.....            | 25          | 11,325 15 5     | 8,676           | 206 1/2           |
| Kendal and Windermere.....    | 16          | 2,000 1 10      | 1,391           | 70                |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire..... | 25          | 36,727 11 6     | 35,598          | 435               |
| Lancaster and Carlisle.....   | 25          | 436 10 1        | 635             | 5 1/2             |
| London and North W., &c.      | 24          | 6,471 2 6       | 5,357           | 162 1/2           |
| London and Blackwall.....     | 18          | 7,471 19 8      | 6,355           | 216 1/2           |
| London, Bright., and S. Coast | 24          | 2,774 15 6      | 2,033           | 113               |
| London and South Western      | 17          | 19,319 8 1      | 17,764          | 463 1/2           |
| Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.   | 25          | 1,049 5 2       | —               | 50                |
| Midland, Bristol, and Birm.   | 24          | 766 10 0        | —               | 37                |
| Midland Great Western (I.)    | 24          | 2,446 4 0       | 1,730           | 103               |
| Monkland.....                 | 17          | 5,755 0 0       | 7,208           | 84                |
| North British.....            | 17          | 2,551 0 0       | 2,789           | 59                |
| Paris and Rouen.....          | 24          | 587 3 7         | —               | 45                |
| Rouen and Havre.....          | 25          | 1,323 15 11     | 520             | 47                |
| Scottish Central.....         | 17          | 6,505 15 5      | 6,303           | 163               |
| Shrewsbury and Chester.....   | 23          | 1,567 2 2       | —               | 55 1/2            |
| South Eastern.....            | 24          | 1,714 14 8      | —               | 40                |
| South Devon.....              | 18          | 687 14 3        | 634             | 36                |
| Taff Vale.....                | 24          | 11,200 1 10     | —               | 270               |
| Ulster.....                   | 17          | 6,306 16 4      | 5,934           | 260               |
| Whitehaven Junction.....      |             |                 |                 |                   |
| York, Newcastle, and Ber.     |             |                 |                 |                   |
| York and North Midland.....   |             |                 |                 |                   |

### THE GAZETTE.

#### Friday, March 2.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Feb., 1849.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|                   |            |                          |            |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Notes issued..... | 28,405,385 | Government Debt.....     | 11,015,100 |
|                   |            | Other Securities.....    | 2,981,900  |
|                   |            | Gold Coin & Bullion..... | 13,993,308 |
|                   |            | Silver Bullion.....      | 412,077    |

£28,405,385

£28,405,385

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

|  |            |  |            |
|--|------------|--|------------|
| Proprietors' Capital.....  | 14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... | 14,074,183 |
| Reserve.....   | 3,514,565  | Other Securities.....                                      | 9,872,296  |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)..... | 5,815,929  | Notes.....   | 10,272,490 |
| Other Deposits.....  | 10,142,724 | Gold and Silver Coin.....                                  | 924,147    |
| Seven-day and other Bills.....   | 1,117,330  |  |            |

£35,143,566

£35,143,566

Dated the 22nd day of February, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83:—

Libanus Chapel, Llanelli, Breconshire.  
The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.  
Fulwood Chapel, Sheffield.  
Ossett-green Chapel, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, JOHN, Woolaston, Worcestershire, victualler, March 10, April 19: solicitor, Mr. Corser, Stourbridge.  
BARBER, JAMES, and BARBER, AARON, Martock, Somersetshire, ironmongers, March 8, April 11: solicitors, Mr. Patten, Ely-place, Holborn; Mr. Adams, Martock; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

BENNETT, HENRY EDWARD, Southwark, carter, March 17, April 28: solicitor, Mr. Vallance, Old Jewry-chambers.  
CRANSTON, HUDSON, Sunderland, confectioner, March 10, April 20: solicitors, Mr. Cooper, Sunderland; and Keenlyside, and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CREFT, JOHN, Markham-street, Chelsea, general dealer, March 14, April 5: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Hatton-garden.  
GIBSON, EDWARD, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, banker, March 16, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

JONES, ROBERT, Castle-street, Holborn, commission agent, March 12, April 23: solicitors, Mr. Warrant, Castle-street, Holborn.

POTTS, CUTHBERT, POTTS, ANDREW, and POTTS, JOHN, Monkwearmouthshire, Durham, boat builders, March 13, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Churchyard; and Mr. Allison, Sunderland.

ROBERTS, HUMPHREY, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, draper, March 8, April 17: solicitors, Mr. Croft, Staple-inn; Mr. Owen, Pwllheli; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

WOOLLEY, PETER, Ross, Herefordshire, tailor, March 20, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jay and Robinson, Hereford; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FAIRBAIRN, A., Portobello, grocer, March 7, 28.  
MACDONALD, D., Skeabost, Isle of Skye, grazier, March 12, April 6.

WHITELAW, J., and SON, Airdrie, tailors, March 7, 29.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Mary Elizabeth Bell and James Bell, Finch-lane, Cornhill, news agents, first div. of 16s. on new profits; March 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Thos. Bowser, Morpeth, linendraper, first and second div. of 16s. 6d. on new profits, by those only who proved their debts since May 19; March 3, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Henry Carey Brown, Winchester, builder, first div. of 2s. 9d.; March 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—John Collins, Salford, Lancashire, common brewer, second div. of 4d.; March 13, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—James Jackson Ferens and Robinson Ferens, Durham, drapers, first and second div. of 4s. 6d. on new profits; March 3, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Edward Pearson, Norwich, plasterer, first div. of 3s.; March 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—William Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer, fourth div. of 6d. (in addition to 2s. 10d. previously declared); March 3, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Rolfe, Manchester, music seller, second div. of 5d.; March 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester—Edmund Smith, Shide, Isle of Wight, brickmaker, first div. of 1s. 9d.; March 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place.

#### Tuesday, March 6.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BEADLE, GEORGE HENRY, Sydenham, Kent, builder, March 12, April 23: solicitor, Mr. Trail, Hare-court, Temple.  
EMANS, EDWARD, Liverpool, merchant, March 16, April 10: solicitors, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, City; and Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

GARRAD, MARY, and KING, EBENEZER, Colchester, Essex, milliners, March 15, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Philbrick, Colchester.  
GRAVES, SAMUEL WILLIAM, Manchester, stock broker, March 22, April 13: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, King's-bench-walk, Temple; and Mr. Simpson, Manchester.

JORDISON, CHRISTOPHER APPLEY, Maunby, Yorkshire, corn merchant, March 19, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Mourilyan and Co., Gray's-inn; Mr. Holt, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

LAWRIE, JAMES, Newington-causeway, milliner, March 14, April 12: solicitor, Mr. Sheard, Old Jewry.

LOVEGROVE, GEORGE HENRY, West Ham Churchyard, Essex, auctioneer, March 17, April 28: solicitor, Mr. Wilde, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City.

LACHLAN, McLAUCHLAN, Liverpool, merchant, March 15, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Mourilyan and Co., Gray's-inn; and Mr. Neal, Liverpool.

MOSS, BENJAMIN, Hartlepool, Durham, draper, March 15, April 26: solicitors, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Marshall, Durham.

NEWTON, HENRY, Northfield, Worcestershire, butcher, March 17, April 21: solicitor, Mr. Cheshire, Birmingham.

PERIAM, JOSEPH, Exeter, porter merchant, March 15, April 12: solicitors, Mr. Terrell, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

RUTTER, ELIZABETH, Tunstall, Staffordshire, grocer, March 17, April 14: solicitors, Messrs. Cooper, Tunstall, and Smith, Birmingham.

STULFNER, JOHN HENRY, and LOMER, DEIDRICH CARSTEN HERMAN, Mark-lane, City, general merchants, March 14, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Roy, Lothbury.

TIPSON, THOMAS, Birmingham, factor, March 20, April 17: solicitor, Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham.

WARD, WILLIAM and JOHN, Leadgate, Durham, grocers, March 20, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Bolding and Pope, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street, City; Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Bramwell, Sunderland.

WHITE, JOHN HIGHMAN, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, grocer, March 14, April 17: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street; and Messrs. Wills and Burridge, Shaftesbury.

#### DIVIDENDS.

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